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THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

Confession of George Andrew Atzeroth.

THE DETAILS OF THE PLOT REVEALED.

Atzeroth's History, and How He was Induced to Join in the Conspiracy.

The Schemes to Abduct or Murder the President.

Booth's Plans for Gaining Access to Mr. Seward's House.

PARTIAL CONFESSION BY O'LAUGHLIN.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 9.

The *American* has a received special report of the confession of ATZEROTH which was prepared by one who has known him since his arrest.

The details of the plot to abduct and murder the President, which are set forth below, were given the author by ATZEROTH but a short time before his death.

GEORGE ANDREW ATZEROTH was born in the kingdom of Prussia in 1835, and came to this country, with his parents, in 1844. He arrived at Baltimore, in which place he resided with his family for about one year, when with his parents he moved to Westmoreland County, Va. His father farmed and carried on his business, that of a blacksmith, at the court-house. ATZEROTH was placed as an apprentice to the coachmaking business at the Court-house, where he learned the painting branch. He remained at the Court-house until 1856, when he went to Washington and worked for YOUNG, and also for Mr. DERMOTT, well-known coachmakers. In 1857 he joined his brother in the coachmaking business at Port Tobacco. This continued for four years, when the firm was dissolved. After this he carried on painting in Port Tobacco until last Fall, when he went with JOHN H. SURRATT and a man named HURLINE. SURRATT induced him to join in the conspiracy for abducting the President. ATZEROTH's knowledge of men and the country in the vicinity of Port Tobacco, and in fact of all the counties bordering on the Potomac, gave to the conspirators a valuable assistant. He was well acquainted with HERROLD, whom he was not long in finding out, and who was also engaged in the conspiracy. SURRATT went several times to Port Tobacco, and often sent to ATZEROTH to come to Washington, where he was known to many as "Port Tobacco," and looked upon as a very weak-minded man; in fact, was regarded as a very harmless and silly fellow. SURRATT introduced ATZEROTH to BOOTH, who feasted him and furnished him with horses, the horses being held in the name of SURRATT, who appeared to be the principal in the absence of BOOTH. The first meeting of all the conspirators actually engaged was at a saloon in Pennsylvania-avenue, called "Geteers." At this meeting, O'LAUGHLIN, ARNOLD, BOOTH, SURRATT, HERROLD and ATZEROTH were present. The first attempt to abduct the President was to be on the Seventh-street road. This was to be about the middle of March, when they expected the President to visit a camp. O'Laughlin. Arnold, Payne, Surratt, Booth and Atzeroth were present. Herrold left with the buggy with the carbines for T. B. The plan was to seize the coach of the President, SURRATT to jump on the box as he was considered the best driver, and make for T. B., by way of Long Old Fields to the Potomac River, in the vicinity of Nargomey Creek, where they had a boat waiting with men to carry over the party. The boat was capable of carrying fifteen men, and was a large, flat-bottom batteau, painted lead color, which had been bought for the purpose by BOOTH from two men named BRANNER and SMOOT.

This plan failed, the President not coming as they desired. HERROLD went next morning to Washington. All things remained quiet for some time after this. BOOTH went north, ARNOLD and O'LAUGHLIN to Baltimore; PAYNE or WOOD left also for New-York.

A man named HOWELL was about this time arrested. This alarmed SURRATT, and he left with Mrs. SLATTER for the North. This was about the 1st of April. The next plan was to visit the theatre on the night the President was expected to be there. It was arranged that SURRATT and BOOTH were to go to the box; ARNOLD, O'LOUGHLIN and PAYNE were to act some important part in getting him out; HERROLD and ATZEROTH were to have charge of the horses, and an actor was to be secured to put out the gas. BOOTH represented that the best assistant he had was an actor. In this plan buggies and horses were to be used. A rope, which was prepared and to be used at Kyd's, was to be stretched across the road to impede the cavalry in the pursuit. The route at this time was the same as before, except that they were to cross the Eastern Branch Bridge.

This whole affair failed, and BOOTH said "It is all up," and spoke of going to Richmond and opening a theatre, and promised ATZEROTH employment in it in some capacity. ATZEROTH was waiting for BOOTH to arrange his going to Richmond. When the affair was revived again, he had taken a room at the Kirkwood House. HERROLD called on him and left his knife, pistol and coat in the room, and told him BOOTH wished to see him at the Herndon House, to which place he repaired in company with HERROLD. This was in the evening, about 6 o'clock. We there met BOOTH and PAYNE. BOOTH told ATZEROTH, "you must kill JOHNSON." ATZEROTH demurred, when BOOTH replied, "HERROLD has more courage—he will do it. Go and get your horses. What will become of you, anyhow?" ATREROTH and HERROLD went down Ninth-street together. ATZEROTH said to HERROLD, "We must not disturb Mr. JOHNSON." HERROLD laughed, and wanted the key of the room. It was refused by ATZEROTH, who expressed himself as fearful that harm would be done Mr. JOHNSON. HERROLD left to go to see BOOTH, and I went to the Oyster Bay. HERROLD came after him and said BOOTH wanted to see him. ATZEROTH did not return to the Kirkwood House that night. BOOTH told ATZEROTH that SURRATT was in the city. ATZEROTH did not see BOOTH after leaving him at the Herndon House, and he roamed about the streets nearly all night, and first heard of the murder about 10:30 o'clock while passing up the avenue. The cavalry were rushing by at the time at pursuit. He threw away his knife that night and parted with his pistol next morning to a friend in Georgetown. ATZEROTH had nothing to say at any of the former meetings. He knew nothing about the rope found with SPANGLER. He believed SPANGLER innocent as far as he knew. BOOTH, when applied to for money, would remark that he had money in New-York and would get some. At one time, in the Spring or late in the Winter, Mrs. SLATTER, Mrs. SURRATT, JOHN SURRATT and a Major BARRON, formerly of the rebel army, left Washington together. They got horses from HOWARD's. Mrs. SURRATT stopped at Surrattsville; the others went to the Potomac. Major BARRON returned. He did not think BARRON had anything to do with the conspiracy, although he was formerly in the rebel army,

One of BOOTH's plans to obtain an entrance to the Secretary of State's house, was an invention, which, if successful, would have involved others in his foul acts. He had made the acquaintance of a woman of strong Southern feelings living not far from the Secretary's house, who was to make the acquaintance of a servant, who was to be introduced to BOOTH, and by this means he would learn something of the location of the rooms, &c. As far as known, it failed.

BOOTH was well acquainted with MUDD, and had had letters of introduction to him. BOOTH told ATZEROTH about two weeks before the murder that he had sent provisions and liquor to Dr. MUDD's for the supply of the party on their way to Richmond with the President.

MICHAEL O'LOUGHLIN has made no regular confession as far as is publicly known; but he has confessed to the original conspiracy. He denied any knowledge of the murder of the President, or the attempt on Mr. SEWARD's life.

There is no doubt that he knew much of the whole affair. Although an alibi was tried to be made out, there is no doubt in the minds of those who know all the circumstances of O'LAUGHLIN, that he did visit STANTON's house, as charged in the testimony before the commission.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 9.

THE TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

The trial of Miss HARRIS for the murder of A. J. BURROUGHS, at the Treasury Department, on the 13th of January last, has been proceeding in the Supreme Court of this district, before Judge WYLIE, for the last two days. The evidence for the prosecution is about complete, and consists mainly of simple proof of the circumstances of the murder, as heretofore detailed. The counsel for Miss HARRIS set up in their opening plea the defence of insanity, and proposed the introduction of the correspondence which passed between the parties in former years, to show the relations which existed between them, and then to prove that it was the breaking off of these relations that produced a state of insanity on the part of the accused. The letters in question number ninety-seven, and date from November, 1858, to August, 1863 Several depositions were read from parties residing at Burlington, Iowa, to show the cause of insanity by exhibiting her state of mind at a remote period. The question of admitting positive proof of insanity was held in abeyance by Judge WYLIE, to be decided to-morrow. Miss HARRIS sits in court with a calm demeanor, attended by a number of lady friends. Her counsel are JOSEPH A. BRADLEY and W. Y. FENDALL, of this city; Judge HUGHES, late of the Court of Claims; Judge MASON, of Iowa, and D. W. VOORHEES, member of Congress from Indiana.

INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs has received intelligence that a delegation of five Indians from each of the following tribes are en route to Washington for the purpose of having an interview with the President: Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Comanches, Chickasaws, Caddoes, Cheyennes, Seminoles, Osages, Lipans, Kiowas, Arapahoes, Northern Osages and Anadocees. The propriety of erecting tents for the accommodation of these delegations has been suggested to the Secretary of War.

LARGE SALES OF HORSES AND MULES.

The agents of the Quartermaster's Department, during the last week, have disposed of over 10,000 mules and horses and 2,500 ambulances and army wagons, besides a vast amount of harness, &c. Most of the horses sold brought a reasonable figure. Some of the ambulances were sold as high as seventy-five dollars.

CAPTURED REBEL ARCHIVES.

Major SHIPMAN, of the First Wisconsin cavalry, arrived here last evening from Macon, Ga., having in charge forty boxes of the captured archives of the rebel government. They consist of a complete record of the proceedings of the Rebel Provisional Congress held at Montgomery, Ala., in the Spring of 1861. These documents were captured from HOWELL COBB, in whose possession they had long ago been placed for safe keeping. The entire official history of the rebel army of the Tennessee, comprising all its records while under the command of BRAGG, JOHNSTON and HOOD, are a part of this lot; also the books of the rebel Treasury Department, captured at Albany, Ga., which point they had reached as a part of JEFF. DAVIS' train. These important documents will be turned over to the War Department, which has already accumulated a vast amount of official matter relating to the rebel government and its armies. At present this matter is not accessible, and is preserved for investigation by the authorities. From these books and papers the true history of the rebellion will eventually be gathered.

GEN. MEADE IN HIS NEW QUARTERS.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE took up his headquarters in Philadelphia on Thursday last, as commander of the Military Division of the Atlantic. Brevet Maj.-Gen. WEBB is retained as Chief of Staff. Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. D. RUGGLES, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Col. S. F. BARSTOW, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Col. BATCHELDER, Chief Quartermaster; Brevet Col. RIDDLE and Brevet Lieut.-Cols. BATES and MEADE, Aids-de-Camp. Headquarters are located on Girard-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth.

THE GETTYSBURGH CEMETERY.

The success of the National Cemetery at Gettysburgh is inspiring the commissioners of the Antietam National Cemetery to a vigorous prosecution of their work. The success in identifying the remains of the dead on that field has been very gratifying. Thus far the names, regiments and States of 1,688 have been ascertained, which are divided among the several States as follows: Maine, 72; New-Hampshire, 25; Indiana, 80; Massachusetts, 196; Wisconsin, 66; Rhode Island, 30; Connecticut, 192; Michigan, 26; Ohio, 67; Minnesota, 9; Delaware, 19; New-Jersey, 7; Maryland, 13; New-York, 480; Pennsylvania, 394; West Virginia, 12.

GEN. HARTRANFT TO BE RELIEVED.

Gen. HARTRANFT, military commander of the military prison in charge of the assassins of Mr. LINCOLN, will be relieved as such commander to-morrow, as is understood, when the prisoners MUDD, O'LAUGHLIN, ARNOLD and SPANGLER are to be sent to the penitentiary.

THE BODIES OF THE EXECUTED.

The bodies of the four executed on Friday yet remain in the graves within the arsenal grounds, no order permitting the families to remove them having been issued. It appears that no objection is made to an order allowing the bodies to be delivered to the families or friends claiming them for the purpose of quiet interment, but the authorities will not consent to any demonstrations or regular funeral, which it appears was intended by the relatives of Mrs. SURRATT, HERROLD, and ATZEROTH. Miss SURRATT to-day sent a note to Gen. HARTRANFT, thanking him in the most heartfelt and earnest terms for the kindness she has received at his hands and the facilities he has afforded her for remaining in the society of her mother whilst in prison.

The Surgeons who examined the bodies state that they do not think the necks of any, save MRS. SURRATT, were broken.

TO BE PROMOTED.

Col. DODD, Lieut.-Cols. MCCALL and FREDERICKS, and Capts. RAUTH and WATTS, and Lieut. WIESINGER, the officers in charge of the prisoners under Gen HARTRANFT, are each to receive brevet promotions. Capt. RAUTH receives a double brevet, being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE COMPLICITY OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Among the papers of JEFF. DAVIS, recently captured, the government has discovered several documents of vital importance in determining the guilt and complicity of JEFF. DAVIS in the conspiracy plot. These documents are of such import as probably to determine the authorities in favor of the trial of JEFF. DAVIS before a military commission upon the charge of assassination. If, however, it shall be determined to try him upon the charge of treason, he will be tried in a civil court.

PERSONAL.

Gen. POPE, after having a perfect understanding with the President, Gen. GRANT and the Secretary of War, left here on Friday night last, accompanied by Gen. SMITH and Col. MORGAN, of his staff.

THE NORTHWESTERN INDIANS.

Gen. POPE's plan for the treatment of the Indians in the Northwest, of which we made mention a few days ago, meets with the approval of the President, and Mr. DOLE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will not now visit the several tribes, to make treaties, as heretofore proposed. Mr. DOLE has resumed his official duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Gen. POPE proposes to put an end to Indian traders, and place the trade in the hands of the officers of the government.

COLLECTORS FOR GEORGIA.

The President has appointed ALEXANDER N. WILSON, of Georgia, Collector for the First District of Georgia, and NEEDOM LAUGIN, of Augusta, Collector of the Third District. These gentlemen have been true and consistent Union men. Mr. WILSON was arrested and imprisoned three weeks in 1862, on account of his loyalty to the Federal Government.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 9.

THE TWENTY-THOUSAND-DOLLAR CLAUSE.

President JOHNSON was waited on yesterday by Messrs. JAS. A. JONES, R. A. LANCASTER, WM. H. HAXALL and J. L. APPERSON, representatives of merchants and others of Virginia, who wished him to amend the amnesty proclamation by striking out the thirteenth exception—the $20,000 clause. They represented that this feature interfered with the development of industry, by binding up capital, and, in this way, oppressed the poor, and that when they endeavored to borrow money in the Northern or Middle States, they were at once met by the objection that perhaps they had over $20,000, and if they had, the accommodation could not be extended, so they were unable to give work to the poor men who called upon them, &c.

The President reminded them that the amnesty proclamation did not cause this distrust; it was the commission of treason and the violation of law that did it. The amnesty proclamation left these men just where they were before; it did not add any disability to them. If they had committed treason they were amenable to the confiscation law, which Congress had passed and which he, as President, could not alter nor amend. In the amnesty proclamation he had offered pardon to some persons, but that did not injure any other persons. Would they like to have the amnesty proclamation removed altogether? Would they feel easier in that case?

One of the deputation—No; but it would assist us very much if you would extend the benefits of the proclamation to persons worth over twenty thousand dollars.

The President replied that, in making that exception, he had acted on the natural supposition that men had aided the rebellion according to the extent of their pecuniary means. Did they not know this?

One of the deputation—No; I did not know it.

The President—Why, yes, you do—you know perfectly well it was the wealthy men of the South who dragooned the people into secession. I lived in the South, and I know how the thing was done. Your State was overwhelmingly opposed to secession, but your rich men used the press and bullies, and your little army, to force the State into secession. Take the $20,000 clause: Suppose a man is worth more than that now the war is over, and the chances are ten to one, that he made it out of the rebellion by contracts, &c. We might as well talk plainly about this matter. I don't think you are so very anxious about relieving the poor. You want this clause removed so as to enable you to make money, don't you? If you are very eager to help the poor; why don't you take the surplus over the $20,000 you own and give it to them? In that way you will help them and bring yourselves within the benefits of the proclamation. I am free to say to you that I think some of you ought to be taxed on all over $20,000 to help the poor. When I was Military Governor of Tennessee I assessed such taxes on those who had been wealthy leaders of the rebellion, and it had a good effect.

One of the deputation—It so happens that none of us were leaders. We stood out as long as we could, and were the last to go in.

The President—Frequently those who went in last were among the worst after they got in. But, be that as it may, understand me, gentlemen, I do not say this personally; I am just speaking of the general working of the matter. I know there has been an effort among some to persuade the people that the amnesty proclamation was injuring them by shutting up capital and keeping work from the poor. It does no such thing. If that is done at all, it is done in consequence of the violation of law and the commission of treason. The President concluded by saying that he would look at the papers they presented, but, so far, had seen no reason for removing the 13th exception.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Now that the conspiracy trial is over and the sentences of the military commission are executed, there will soon be some definite action concerning the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS. If it should be determined to try him for treason the proceedings will of course, take place before a civil tribunal, but from present indications, it is more probable that he will be tried by a military commission as the leader or instigator of the conspiracy, for, it is said in government quarters, there are newly discovered proofs against him in that connection.

THE MEXICAN BORDER.

Talk on the Matamoras Plaza—The Amnesty Proclamation Discussed—Can Recognized Belligerents Commit Treason?

The following extracts are from the Matamoras (late Brownsville) *Ranchero*, of the 14th ult.:

TALK ON THE PLAZA.

Talk on the Plaza last evening was far more political and personal than commercial. Business, however, was talked over. We understand that a large sale of assorted goods was effected during the day, slightly in advance of previous prices. At auction a marked change was reported. The only auction-rooms open for business yesterday, were those of Messrs. HART, CRISTO & GREENWALL and PLACIDIO J. SPEAR. The bidding at the former was very brisk, and, at times, exciting. This house realized a material advance on previous prices. At the rooms of Mr. SPEAR there was a better crowd than usual, and some activity during morning hours. Upon the whole, taking auction prices for a standard, the improvement in the price of goods during the last two weeks has been fully twenty-five per cent.

The absorbing topic was the amnesty proclamation, published in yesterday's *Ranchero*. All discussion of it, however, had but one direction, one conclusion: One and all condemned it, and denounced it in unmeasured terms. Infamous! Diabolical! Unholy! were the mildest expletives we heard used when speaking of either the proclamation or its author. And what's strangest of all, even Yankee sympathizers joined in the general denunciation. For sure enough, who has not sold goods to the rebels.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Many of our citizens manifested great surprise, yesterday, over the stringency of President JOHNSON's amnesty proclamation, notwithstanding they had been previously notified of its undoubted character. Its stringency ought to have been matter less of surprise than its leniency. The wonder is that ANDY did not sweep the platter at once, instead of condescending to bandy words with outcast rebels at all. And the only way to account for the sympathy manifested for poor people is that he was once poor himself; or else it was necessary to have a little Union salve in the document to make it worth issuing.

Looking the proclamation square in the face, however, badinage aside, it is an artful, able, politic document. It ties the hands of the masses whilst robbing the rich. It swallows up the wealth of the South, and reduces to beggary and want every man of means. It admonishes the democratic classes to hold still until the fat is taken from the carcasses of rich rebels, when their time will as certainly come. It pretends to great amnesty and pardon to rebels who may be possessed of less than $20,000, but it is only pretence, for no pledge, no guarantee is given to men of moderate means that they will not, sooner or later, be likewise robbed. In fact, express provision is made by which every dollar in the South, no matter to whom belonging, is to be put into Yankee pockets. On any one of fifty or five hundred charges this can be done. The bait to men of small means is adroitly prepared. They are proffered amnesty upon terms that mean ruin ultimately. The pill is only sugar-coated, which coating will disappear so soon as the wealthier men shall have been brought to destruction. The plain object of the proclamation is to beggar the South; strip it of everything out of which a dollar can be made.

The President provides that application may be made to him for pardon by those not entitled to it under the provisions of the proclamation. In other words, it provides for President JOHNSON to become one of the wealthiest men in the world, by extracting from rich and opulent Southerners a bonus for pardon.

If any one has doubted that the war was one of plunder and conquest he should doubt it no longer, for this proclamation proves it. The people of the South have not only lost their liberty, and are utterly ruined, but they are beggars and slaves. Even under the proclamation none but paupers can hope to establish themselves in unmolested loyalty to the government of the United States.

THE FATE OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

A mysterious hand shapes the destinies of man. Strange vicissitudes await the turn of the wheel of fortune. A few weeks ago JEFFERSON DAVIS stood before the world the President of a great people, and the Commander-in-Chief of a mighty army. Now he lies manacled in the cell of a loathsome dungeon, awaiting his trial for treason. It is often hard for us to realize a truth. So it was when the reality was presented to our minds that Mr. DAVIS was loaded down with chains and locked up in a felon's cell.

It is insisted by the judicial authorities of the United States that Mr. DAVIS and his confederates have levied war against that government, within the meaning of the constitution, and are therefore guilty of treason. They insist that the soldier of the once Confederate States, who a short time ago was treated as a prisoner of war, from the mere fact that misfortune has come on his country, be treated as a criminal guilty of the highest crime known to the laws of the land. They by no means propose to make an individual case of Mr. DAVIS, but extend their denunciations alike to all who have connected themselves to the cause of the South. All are under the ban of the law, according to their process of reasoning. Every Confederate owes his very life to the mercy of His Gracious Majesty, ANDREW JOHNSON. The strong arm of might, that great arbiter of justice, from which there is no appeal, has decided that they were in the wrong. They can but submit, with meek penitence, to that decision. It is not JEFFERSON DAVIS alone who is threatened with the scaffold, but every one, whom malice or envy can hunt up, must prepare to wait his doom. The incarceration and trial of Mr. DAVIS is but the commencement of the drama which awaits the Southern people. It is true the less conspicuous of the Confederates have received the gracious pardon of the President. But by virtue of what right, or law, or authority, has he presumed to pardon criminals previous to trial and conviction before the constituted tribunals? Such pardons are utterly void, and the courts will not hesitate to declare them so, when they wish to hunt up new victims. We repeat, that we regard the Confederates as victims of all the punishments that Puritan malice and Yankee ingenuity can invent.

We have been taught that the courts instituted for the administration of the laws were not made of that flexible stuff which bends to circumstances. Yet for the last four years the courts of the United States have, although thousands of offenders against the very law upon which is founded the indictment against Mr. DAVIS, were brought before them, failed to consider these same offenders otherwise than as alien enemies. The state of belligerency recognized by themselves, as well as by foreign powers, would not permit them to consider the Confederates guilty of treason. In other words, recognized belligerents cannot commit treason against the government between which and themselves war exists. We are either forced to this conclusion, or to the conclusion that the courts of the United States have wholly disregarded their sworn duty. If an indictment will not lay against a belligerent, when a state of belligerency is conceded, what justice, or what sophistry of law, can hold that to be a crime which at the time of its commission was no crime? There is but one answer to the question—might makes right.

O, ye powers of the White House! Goad your fallen victims! A few days ago, when the brave sons of the South had arms in their hands, you did not dare treat them otherwise than as prisoners of war. Now, from the simple fact that they have laid down their arms, they must be treated as common felons. Strange logic which converts the prisoners of war yesterday into the traitor of to-day.

Balloon Ascension at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 9.

The two balloon ascensions, postponed from the 4th instant on account of a high wind, took place between 5 and 6 o'clock last night from Boston Common. The first to ascend was the *Admiral Farragut*, containing only Mr. MCCORMICK, the aeronaut, who safely descended in the town of Scituate. The second, the *Star Spangled Banner*, took up Prof. King, Messrs. C. H. Woodwell, of the *Daily Advertiser*; George A. Rogers, of Boston; W. H. Guest, of New-York; John Leahy, of Boston; O. W. Prince, of Providence, and Master King, son of the aeronaut. The party landed in Melrose about 9 o'clock, greatly delighted with their aerial trip.

Railroads in Virginia.

From the Richmond Republic, July 6.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD

Has been turned over to Capt. DODAMEAD, the accomplished and energetic Superintendent of the company, and is now open to Danville, where it connects with the Piedmont Road, and forms a complete through connection to Greensboro, Raleigh and Charlotte, N. C. The passenger train leaves Manchester daily at 7½ o'clock A. M., and arrives there every afternoon at 6½ o'clock. Freight for Danville and all intermediate stations received at the depot in Manchester until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

We understand that President BYRD, of the Southside Railroad, is pushing forward his repairs with all possible dispatch, and in a very short time will have a train running from the Junction to the High Bridge, and another from the High Bridge to Lynchburgh, thus forming uninterrupted communication with Richmond and Lynchburgh, save the little gap caused by the destruction of the bridge, where connection will be made very rapidly by light wagons and good teams.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

From the Richmond Whig, July 6.

We learn that the trains run from Lynchburgh on the Tennessee Railroad, as far as Big Lick, seven miles east of Salem, in Roanoke County. The bridge over and along the line of the road most approximate to the Roanoke, the main stream of which is crossed three times by the railroad, and the south branch of the river once, are not finished. The bridge over New River, on the line of Pulaski and Mercer Counties, is completed. We understand also that the road is in running order from Bristol to Marion, in Smyth County, and probably to Wytheville. The only repairs, then, to be made are between Big Lick, Roanoke County, and Wytheville. These repairs, it is said, can be effected in from three to four weeks, when the road will be entirely open from Lynchburgh to Bristol.

This region of country has been the source of large supplies of provisions to the City of Richmond, and the reopening of this avenue of trade will be gratifying to the people of both localities.

The "Touching Incident" at Harvard College.

To the Editor of the Springfield Republican:

From an intimate acquaintance with our classmate ANTHONY A. RHODES, who is now dead, a thorough knowledge of his circumstances and constant attendance at his bedside during his fatal illness, I have to say that each and every one of your correspondent "Center's" statements in a recent letter entitled a "touching incident," is not only incorrect, but extravagant to such a degree that they would seem as well the fabrications of his own imagination, as derived from any knowledge of the facts. ANTHONY RHODES joined our class at the beginning of the sophomore year. His appearance and demeanor showed him to be a man in moderate circumstances and of decided talent, though perhaps slight experience in the world. Of retiring disposition, he made not many acquaintances, but a few select friends, and these were true and steadfast unto the end. One of our best scholars, and of the purest character, he had gained the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was a hard student—working at his studies, as he told me a few days before he died, nearly ten hours a day, applying himself far too closely for a naturally delicate constitution, which, together with the preference that he had contracted in years gone by, for an extremely simple diet, and now, in the midst of the fever and excitement that so severe application gave rise to, carried to excess, brought on, four weeks ago to-day, a feverish headache and lassitude. And this, alone, being mentioned in a letter to his parents, written at his request more than a week before his death, led his mother to come to Cambridge. His room, which your correspondent was also pleased to advert to in very romantic terms, was plain, indeed, and chosen with an eye to economy, but large, airy and comfortable, and even had he been so destitute of friends, he would have received every needful attention from the lady in whose house he lived. While throughout all his illness, from the first indisposition to the hour of death, his classmates watched with him and nursed him with a mother's care and tenderness.

We request you, therefore, to insert this correction in your paper, and that all other newspapers, which have copied the former articles, give place as well to these plain and simple facts.

W. G. PECKHAM, Class Secretary.

HARVARD COLLEGE, July 5, 1865.

—Mr. PETERSON, in whose house President LINCON died, says he has presented no bill for damage to his furniture, nor charged anything for admission to his house, as alleged; though a large number of persons have called at the premises, and walked off with knives, spoons and tumblers to be kept as mementoes.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Belgian at Father Point, and the City of Baltimore at this Port.

The Relation Between the United States and Great Britain.

The British Government Greatly Reassured.

ADVANCE IN AMERICAN SECURITIES

America and Germany--Rumored Demands by the United States.

Failure of the Negotiation Between Victor Emanuel and the Pope.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Inman steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. MIREHOUSE, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th, and Queenstown on the 29th June, arrived at this port last evening.

The steamship *Belgian*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 29th ult., and Londonderry the 30th, arrived at Father Point yesterday, en route to Quebec.

The steamships *City of Washington*, from New-York, and *North American*, from Quebec, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 28th.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th.

The news is quite meagre.

The *Pennsylvania* arrived off Crookhaven at 8:30 on the morning of the 27th, reaching Liverpool soon after noon on the 28th.

The *North American* reached Londonderry early on the morning of the 28th June.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Great Eastern*, according to programme, steamed out of the River Medway on the afternoon of the 24th of June, and proceeded to the anchorage selected for her at the Nore, where she would remain until about the 8th of July, to take in coal and stores, adjust her compasses, and complete the arrangements for the paying out of the Atlantic cable.

The London *Owl* says: "We are happy to say that the British Government are greatly reassured as to the friendly feeling and amicable intentions of the American Administration. The outpourings of a virulent press and the private correspondence of men, whose extreme views overbalanced their judgment, gave an exaggerated coloring to some of the communications of President JOHNSON's Cabinet. But we hope and believe that there is a deep-set determination not to permit any temporary difference of opinion to cause any real estrangement between the two countries."

The new screw steamer *Java*, for the Cunard Mail Line, was launched on the Clyde on the 24th of June. The operation took place at the unusual hour of 1 in the morning, in order that the river might be as clear of shipping as possible.

An American correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Philadelphia represents President JOHNSON as wishing to adopt a lenient course toward the Confederate leaders, and says that if let alone he will pardon all of them. The radicals, however, do everything they can to thwart his wishes.

The annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association has been held at Manchester. Mr. CHEETHAM, M. P., presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, which gave a succinct account of the proceedings of the committee, he referred to the prospects of a revival of the supply of cotton from America. He said he thought that at the utmost the cotton in the South would not exceed two millions of bales, and prudent, cautious men were not even willing to admit that amount. But there was little probability of speedily obtaining the cotton that was there, and they must continue to look at other countries. Other speakers expressed similar opinions on the question of the American supply. Much disappointment was expressed at the result of the efforts made to extend and improve the cultivation of cotton in India, and the indifference with which the government had received the representations and suggestions of the association was strongly commented upon.

In the House of Lords on the 26th, the Earl of DEVON moved the second reading of the bill from the House of Commons, to modify the terms of the oaths required to be taken by Roman Catholic members of Parliament.

The Earl of DERBY opposed the bill and moved that it be read a second time that day three months—*i. e.* rejected. He thought the measure was most inopportune upon the eve of a general election, and denied that he was actuated by any bigoted feeling or hostility to the Roman Catholic Church. He asserted that the Catholics had no substantial grievance to complain of, and opposed the bill as a question of high political importance. After a debate the bill was rejected by a vote of 84 to 63.

On the 27th ministers announced in both Houses that the dissolution of Parliament would take place on the 6th of July.

The public business was virtually completed, what remained being merely formal. The private business was being rapidly pressed forward. In the House of Commons on the 27th, some bitter attacks were made upon the Lord Chancellor, on account of the questionable manner in which his patronage has been dispensed. Lord PALMERSTON and Sir GEORGE GREY deprecated these attacks, and urged that judgment should be withheld until all the evidence in the matter was laid before the House.

Electioneering was assuming increased activity as the time approached for the contest—about the middle of July. A serious election riot had taken place at Nottingham during a monster meeting. The hustings erected for the candidates and their friends, were fired and consumed. The police were powerless and soldiers had to be sent to the scene of disorder.

It was stated that Dr. JACOBSON, Professor of Divinity at Oxford had been appointed to the vacant Bishopric of Chester.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The American Ministers in Germany have been instructed to obtain treaties, or at any rate binding promises, to the effect that German emigrants who have settled in the United States before acquitting themselves of the duty of military service at home, shall not be held responsible for the omission and conscripted after their return home. Collisions of this sort have been rather frequent of late, and, as a rule, decided according to the circumstances of the case. The demand now raised is one exceedingly unpalatable to the governments concerned, not only because it tends to curtail that most precious and valuable among the rights of the crown—the right to so many years of the subject's life, and, maybe, to his blood—but also because it would be another and most effective incentive to emigration, were it accorded."

FRANCE.

Marshal CANROBERT had been appointed to the command of the Army of Paris, and Count DE PALIKAO to that of Lyons.

The Corps Legislatif had adopted the whole ordinary budget. by 238 against 11 votes, and had proceeded to the discussion of the extraordinary budget. M. ROUHER, in answer to a question by M. GARNIER PAGES, said that the negotiations with Cochin China having been unproductive of the results expected, the first treaty entered into with the government of that country, whereby three provinces were ceded to France, retained all its validity.

The prospects of the French vineyards were said to be excellent.

It was said Prince NAPOLEON would go to Dublin to visit the expedition.

The strike of the cabmen, which had occasioned so much trouble in Paris, was virtually at an end.

The election for a Deputy at Clermont-Ferrand had resulted in the success of the Opposition candidate.

Bourse heavy; rentes 66f. 37c.

ITALY.

It is stated that the Pope stipulated for the following conditions before signing a convention with King VICTOR EMANUEL: That the royal *exequatur* or oath of allegiance should be abolished in the case of the new bishops not belonging to the former Provinces of Sardinia; that no reduction or diminution shall take place in the existing dioceses; and lastly, that the bishops be allowed full liberty in the management of their seminaries to the exclusion of all government authority.

A telegram of the 25th, from Rome, says: "The Italian Ministry has rejected the conditions proposed by the Pope for the settlement of the question of the Bishops. On Friday last, Signor VEGEZZI had a private audience of the Pope, in order to take leave, and his mission is considered to be at an end. He leaves Rome to-morrow. The interruption of the negotiations has been received with great satisfaction by the clerical party. During the negotiations, Count DE SARTIGES, by order of his government, maintained a passive attitude. He will return to France on leave of absence."

The members of the new Council of State had been appointed.

Signor VEGEZZI had returned to Florence after his unsuccessful mission to Rome.

AUSTRIA.

A ministerial crisis prevailed at Vienna. A telegram from that city dated the 27th of June says:

"It is stated that Herr VON SCHMERLING's resignation has been accepted.

The Archduke RAMIS has resigned his post. It was announced by the Upper House that he has received leave of absence for three months to undertake a journey abroad.

The remainder of the Ministers have also sent in their resignations, but remain in office till further arrangements.

Count MENSDORFF POUILLY has been provisionally intrusted with the Presidency of the Council.

Count LICHY, the Aulic Chancellor of Hungary, and Count NADASDY, the Aulic Chancellor of Transylvania, have been relieved of their functions as Ministers.

The Archduke STEPHEO is said to be appointed Palatine of Hungary, and is expected to arrive here to-morrow. Count MAITLATH is the next Hungarian Chancellor, and Baron SEMNGEY had been appointed Tabernicus.

According to latest advices vague and unreliable rumors were afloat as to the new cabinet. All reports agree in pointing to Count BELEVELLI, as the future Minister of State. Count MUNSDORFF POULLY and Baron VON BRUGER were also named for officers in the new cabinet.

HERR VON SCHERWING and five of his confederates had definitely quitted the cabinet.

BRAZIL.

The Brazilian mails reached Lisbon on the 28th.

RIO JANEIRO, Thursday, June 8.

Coffee 7‖300@7‖600; stock 95,000 bags. Exchange 24¼@24½.

The Paraguayan forces has reached Bella Vista and Corrientes. The Brazilians retired. Great sickness prevailed among them.

BAHIA, Tuesday, June 13.

Exchange 24⅞@25. Sugars—Whites 2‖400@2‖700; browns 1‖950@2‖500.

PERNAMBUCO, Friday, June 16.

Exchange 25¼. White Sugar 4‖000@4‖100; brown 1‖900@2‖000.

EGYPT.

The cholera continued its ravages at Alexandria. The deaths from the disease up to June 20, numbered 1,034.

Twenty thousand of the inhabitants are stated to have quitted the city.

A late telegram via Italy reports some diminution in the disease.

INDIA.

Reports were current that the banks of Bombay had suspended specie payments, but they were believed not to be founded on later telegrams.

The last telegrams from Bombay were dated respectively 19th and 20th June, and they announced that the banks had obtained government assistance.

The Bombay telegrams state that Cotton goods was selling at the price manufacturers demand for them in Manchester.

COMMERCIAL PER CITY OF BALTIMORE,

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Stock Exchange continued very dull. Consols on the 28th were quoted at 89¾@89⅞.

The discount demand was of the full character usual during the last days of the quarter.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

COTTON.—The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up 35,000 bales, including 16,000 for speculation and export. A buoyant tone has prevailed, and prices generally are ¼d.@½d. ℔ ℔. higher, closing, however, rather quieter. To-day (Wednesday) the market is dull. Sales about 6,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There wrs a better demand yesterday for some descriptions of yarns at advanced prices, but generally the market was not active.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour rather dearer and held for an advance of 6d. ℔ bbl.; Western Canal, 21s.@32s.; Ohio, 23s.@25s. Wheat very firm and 1d.@2d. ℔ cental dearer; Amber, 8s. 4d.@8s. 6d.; Winter Red, 8s. 6d.@8s. 10d. ℔ cental. Indian Corn slow of sale and rather easier; Mixed 26s.@28s. ℔ 480 ℔s.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: Beef very dull but unchanged. Pork inactive. Bacon flat and prices rather easier. Cheese firm. Butter—Grease steady at 55s.@60s. Lard buoyant at 66s.@67s. 6d. Tallow in small demand at steady prices; North American, 39s.@40s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet; small sales of Pots at 28s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Sugar quiet but steady. No sales of Rice or Coffee. Seed Oils unchanged. Rosin steady. Spirits of Turpentine remains dull.

PETROLEUM—Small sales of Refined at 2s. 6d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in fair demand at an advance of 1s. ℔ quarter on the week. Flour also shade dearer. Sugar quiet at late rates. Coffee firm. Tea quiet. Rice firm. Tallow steady; new P. Y. C. 41s. 6d., on spot.

COMMERCIAL PER BELGIAN.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was dull, with a downward tendency.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds continued very dull. Little improvement was expected until after the parliamentary elections. Money was in active demand; rates unchanged.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market has an upward tendency. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: FLOUR firmer, and holders demand an advance. WHEAT buoyant and advanced 1d.@2d. ℔ cental; Winter red, 8s. 6d.@8s. 10d. CORN quiet, and quotations are barely maintained; mixed, 28s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is dull. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Beef very dull but steady. Pork inactive. Bacon easier. Lard buoyant. Tallow quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes quiet. Sugar firm. Coffee inactive. Rice quiet. Resin steady. Spirits Turpentine flat.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs upward. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee buoyant. Tea firm. Rice steady. Tallow firm. Petroleum steady at 2s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 53s.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived out on the 29th.

COTTON—Sales of the week 69,000 bales, including 28,000 bales to speculators, and 11,500 to exporters. The market opened buoyant, with a considerable advance on all qualities, but closed flat with the improvement partially lost. The advance on the week reached ¼d.@½d. on American with a decline of 1@1½d. on Egyptian, while other descriptions are unchanged. Sales to-day 7,000 bales, the market closing firm at a trifling advance. Quotations are: Orleans Middling 20¼d.; Middling Texas 20d.; Upland 19¾d. The stock in port by actual count reaches 308,000 bales, (being 32,000 bales above the estimate,) including 28,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs is steady. Wheat firmer, and advanced 1d.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Friday, June 30.

Consols close at 90⅛ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad, 84½; Erie Railroad, 58; United States Five-Twenties, 72.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £113,000.

VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Friday, June 30.

The ministerial crisis still continues at Vienna.

No other political news of importance.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Colored People's Jubilee—Gen. Palmer's Talk to Them—Gen. Sherman at the Banquet.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 5, 1865.

The whole colored population turned out yesterday in grand procession and jubilee—colored soldiers, Sunday schools, government employes, "Sons of Union," "West Union Sons," "Independent Sons of Honor," "United Brothers of Friendship," "United Fellows," &c. Gen. PALMER addressed them at great length—told them they were all free, and must at once shoulder the responsibilities of freemen, be industrious, economical, self-respecting and virtuous; that they should work only for those who would give them wages, and the highest wages, and that those without "free papers" should come to him and get them. He declared he should labor on for the protection and well-being of the negro people as long as he lived. He laid great stress upon the motto of one of their banners—"industry and economy secure liberty."

Gen. SHERMAN's brief speech at the grand banquet to him, the night of the 3d, was eminently national. It amounted to this: "Every citizen must obey the laws. Let us shout to all men that the laws of Congress must be obeyed as the supreme law of the land. Our old government is destined to live in fame and live in power for all time."

PONTIAC.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Imprisonment of British Subjects in Abyssinia—The New French Iron Clad—Submarine Cables in Deep Soundings—Interesting Items, News and Gossip.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN ABYSSINIA.

From the London News, June 23.

Yesterday the papers on this subject presented to the House of Lords, in pursuance of their address, were issued as a parliamentary paper. The first document, dated Feb. 2, 1861, consists of the instructions to Capt. CAMERON, British Consul at Massowah, upon his proceeding to his consulate, and a list of the presents which he was ordered to deliver to the King of Abyssinia. These instructions were very general. Capt. CAMERON was to make Massowah his headquarters, inform himself of the political affairs in Abyssina, with which her Majesty's Government were imperfectly acquainted; and ordered, if he found the civil war still going on, not to become the partisan of either side, but to promote amicable arrangements between the rival candidates for power. He was to keep her Majesty's government at home fully informed of all matters of interest, and, in addition to concerns of a political or commercial nature, to pay particular attention to any traffic in slaves which might be carried on within his district. The second paper is a short letter to Consul CAMERON, dated November 13, in which Earl RUSSELL states that the Queen having heard that the King of Abyssinia paid a ransom for the late Mr. Consul PLOWDEN, and being desirous of making some acknowledgment for that act of kindness, had directed that a suitable present should be sent to the King. A rifle and a pair of revolver pistols accompanied this message, and Consul CAMERON was to deliver them to the King as soon as possible after his arrival in Abyssinia. The next letter is a singular composition; it is a copy of an autograph letter of the King of Abyssinia to her Majesty the Queen, and it is as follows:

THE KING OF ABYSSINIA TO THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

(Received Feb. 12, 1863.)

In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, one God in Trinity, chosen by God. King of Kings, THEODORUS, of Ethiopia, to Her Majesty VICTORIA, Queen of England. I hope your Majesty is in good health. By the power of God I am well. My fathers the Emperors having forgotten our Creator, He handed over their kingdom to the Gallas and Turks. But God created me, lifted me out of the dust, and restored this empire to my rule. He endowed me with power, and enabled me to stand in the place of my fathers. By His power I drove away the Gallas. But for the Turks, I have told them to leave the land of my ancestors. They refuse. I am now going to wrestle with them. Mr. PLOWDEN, and my late Grand Chamberlain, the Englishman BELL, used to tell me that there is a great Christian Queen, who loves all Christians. When they said to me this: "We are able to make you known to her, and to establish friendship between you," then in those times I was very glad. I gave them my love, thinking that I had found your Majesty's good-will. All men are subject to death, and my enemies, thinking to injure me, killed these my friends. But by the power of God I have exterminated those enemies, not leaving one alive, though they were of my own family, that I may get, by the power of God, your friendship. I was prevented by the Turks occupying the seacoast, from sending you an embassy, when I was in difficulty. Consul CAMERON arrived with a letter and presents of friendship. By the power of God I was very glad hearing of your welfare, and being assured of your amity. I have received your presents, and thank you much. I fear that if I send ambassadors with presents of amity by Consul CAMERON they may be arrested by the Turks. And now I wish that you may arrange for the safe passage of my ambassadors everywhere on the road. I wish to have an answer to this letter by Consul CAMERON, and that he may conduct my embassy to England. See how the Islam oppress the Christian.

The 4th, 5th and 6th letters were dated respectively April 22, Aug. 13 and Sept. 8, 1863, and express Earl RUSSELL's disapprobation of Consul CAMERON's conduct in intermeddling in the affairs of Abyssinia, and directing him to return to his post. The remaining papers consist chiefly of copies of letters sent to the Foreign-office, containing offers of assistance to obtain the liberation of the British subjects imprisoned in Abyssinia. On the 28th April, 1864, Dr. CHARLES BEKE wrote to Earl RUSSELL stating that a messenger from Massowah, with letters from Europe, had fallen into the hands of the King, who had had the letters translated to him. Dr. BEKE was of opinion that the effect upon the King of the letter from the Foreign-office, directing Consul CAMERON to leave the court and return to Massaowah, would be most unfortunate, and expressed doubts whether the Consul would be permitted to take his departure. On the 18th May in the same year Dr. BEKE wrote to the Foreign Office, renewing the offer of his services, observing that he had resided three years in Abyssinia, visiting its remotest provinces, and was familiar with its language and intimately acquainted with its political, religious, commercial and social affairs. On the 4th June, 1864, Maj. PLOWDEN, first cousin of the late Consul, made a similar offer of his services. On the 4th June Mr. HENRY DUFTON, of Leeds, wrote to the Foreign Office, stating that his son, who had spent four months at the Abyssinian court, and had had good opportunities of judging of King THEODORE's character, was ready to be the bearer of a dispatch from our government to His Abyssinian Majesty. An extract is also given from the Leeds *Intelligencer*, in which Mr. DUFTON offers his views of the cause of the King's strange conduct. A memorandum by Brig.-Gen. W. M. COGHLAN, on the Abyssinian difficulty, and how to get out of it, dated Feb. 8, 1865, gives the opinion of that officer substantially as follows. King THEODORE is a *parvenu*, a powerful despot of high aspirations and strong will, but he is not a savage. The chief cause of his altered demeanor toward Capt. CAMERON, is the long delay in replying to the letter which he addressed to Her Majesty in January, 1863. It is understood that his dignity is grievously wounded by this silence, which he accepts as an affront, and a sense of this injury, coupled with other circumstances, has led to the deplorable state of affairs now existing at Gondar. There is reason to believe that the King refuses the mission of Mr. RASSAM, the assistant resident at Aden, as not being of sufficient dignity, regarding Mr. RASSAM as a mere messenger and not an envoy. Gen. COGHLAN therefore recommends a military embassy, headed by an officer of rank, and including some members of a scientific corps, as THEODORE is known to attach great importance to military rank and to scientific men. The embassy should carry a Queen's letter indited in Oriental phraseology, highly emblazoned and sealed, and containing compliments and excuses, but no mention of the captives, whose case is to be supposed to have become known to the envoy on his way out. At Cairo the envoy should endeavor to secure the services of two Abyssinian monks, who, if not procurable there, might be got from Jerusalem, who should be treated with liberal consideration, impressed with the dignity of their mission, and induced to interest themselves in its ultimate object. One of them should be dispatched from the coast to Gondar, carrying a letter from the envoy announcing his arrival bearing a letter from the Queen. Arrived at Gondar, the envoy might, as on his own responsibility, address the King on the subject of the captives, expressing the hope that they had done nothing to incur his displeasure, and requesting that in any case they should be released, in order that the proposed interview might proceed on the most friendly footing. Supposing the British mission to be well received, and the captives to be released, there would then arise the more difficult task of obtaining from the King some apology as a reparation for the wrong committed on her Majesty's subjects. This would perhaps be the severest trial of the diplomatic skill of the British embassy. There is, however, no reason to despair of success; on the contrary, it may be hoped that a mission dignified in its constitution, liberal in outlay, moderate in demands, and circumspect in conduct, will so gratify the pride of the King that he will make no difficulty in the matter of tendering such apology as may be acceptable to Her Majesty's Government. Gen. COGHLAN believes that there is no alternative process open by which this object can be obtained; he doubts the value of any warlike aid to be obtained from Egypt, if even it could be obtained at all; and observes that THEODORE is alleged to have sworn to put all his prisoners to death on any foreign invasion of his country to effect their release. In April last, Major H. A. LEVESON offered his services to negotiate the release of Capt. CAMERON. On the 19th of May Dr. BEKE addressed a long communication to Earl RUSSELL. In his opinion it would not be consistent with the dignity of the British nation to replace Mr. RASSAM's mission by one on a larger and more magnificent scale. He considers that it is well-established that King THEODORE's ill treatment of Her Majesty's Consul had been mainly caused by the altered policy of the British Government with respect to the relations between Egypt and Abyssinia, and that the King hopes to induce Her Majesty's government to retrace their steps, and continue to afford him material aid against his enemies, as was virtually done when Mr. Consul PLOWDEN was alive, that officer having been an active partisan of the King, and having lost his life while bearing arms in his cause. This hope cannot be fulfilled, but Dr. BEKE believes that it would not be difficult to make the Abyssinian monarch understand that by the policy now proposed to be pursued towards him by the British government and recommended for his adoption, he might even actually obtain the object he has so much at heart, inasmuch as by the cultivation of the arts of peace he would so aggrandize himself as to be able to cope effectually with his powerful neighbor. Dr. BEKE enlarges upon this subject, and dwells upon the advantages which could be pointed out to King THEODORE in the capabilities of his country in cotton-growing, and its resources in coal and iron. He is of opinion also that the telegraphic communication between England and India should be effected by continuing the Egyptian line from Khartum across Abyssinia to the sea-coast. Dr. BEKE would support his arguments by presenting to the King specimens of articles of British manufacture capable of being made from the cotton of Abyssinia, and specimens of the infinite variety of articles that might be manufactured from the fine iron which the King's territories contain in such abundance.

THE NEW FRENCH IRON-CLAD.

The *Toulonnais* contains a complete description of the *Taureau*, a steam ram built on a new system, and lately launched at Toulon. The *Taureau* presents a formidable appearance, due more to its form than to its size. The impression produced is that of an impregnable fortress; it is neither pretty nor light, and its beauty consists in its formidable appearance. The construction was commenced in 1863, and it was Admiral BOUET-WILLAUMEZ, at that time Maritime Prefect of Toulon, who, by permission of the Minister of Marine, prepared the plan of an iron-plated steam ram for the defence of the seaports. Its utility was incontestible, and it became more so after the attacks on Charleston and Fort Fisher. The *Taureau* draws so little water that she may be concealed close to the shore while waiting for an enemy to enter the harbor, or she may take a position in shallow water where it will be impossible to follow her. Her prow terminates in a point, and this point is armed with a kind of massive bronze cone, which serves as her spur. It is with this spur that this heavy ram, driven at a speed of twelve to fourteen knots an hour, by machinery of 500-horse power, can strike and split a ship. The *Taureau* is, moreover, supplied with two screws, which enable her to turn in a very small space, and with the greatest facility. She can consequently in a moment present her front to an enemy, whatever her position. Let it be supposed that an iron-plated frigate has forced the entrance to the port of Toulon, and is attacked by the ram. The latter can turn in a small space at a speed of twelve knots an hour, while the frigate, moving at that speed, must describe a circle of 600 yards in diameter. Under these disadvantageous circumstances it will be difficult for the frigate to avoid the shock of the ram. The latter can further avail herself of one large gun which she carries. Her facility of evolution will enable her to place herself in any position. She may, for example, attack the frigate by approaching her stern, and thus avoid her broadside. This large gun—the only one the *Taureau* carries—weighs twenty tons. This ram is intended not only to do battle in the harbor and defend its entrance, but likewise to pursue a ship when she has been driven out of it. Her powerful artillery will enable her to attack an enemy on her arrival and pursue her in her flight at such a distance that it will be impossible for a frigate to return her fire. In a word, the new ram, with her formidable spur and her heavy gun, is a very terrible instrument of war, and no less efficient for defence. The *Taureau* has but one deck, which is plated with iron from one end to the other. The sides of the hull are likewise plated with iron the full length, from three feet under the water line to the deck. The deck and the sides form, as it were, an iron box, safe from any shot that may be fired at it. It is in this iron box that the machinery is placed, and the entire crew during an action, except those in the tower. The deck of the *Taureau* is covered over its entire length with a cylindrical ball-proof dome. The surface of the dome is so inclined that it is impossible to walk on it; it will consequently be impossible to capture it by boarding.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

SUBMARINE CABLES IN DEEP SOUNDINGS.

From the London Times, June 21.

SIR:—In the account of the Atlantic telegraph which appeared in the *Times* of the 12th inst., there occur a few observations about submarine telegraphy which will, I think, leave a wrong impression upon the numerous class who are not well acquainted with that subject. Thus your correspondent states:

"It is a singular but significant fact that almost all the accidents and stoppages which have occurred to submarine cables have arisen from those which have been laid in shallow water. A deep sea line once well laid seldom or never gives future trouble, except, of course, in those few rare cases where the line has to be taken over ocean depths known to be liable to volcanic disturbances. Thus, the deep sea portions of the Malta and Alexandria line from Malta to Tripoli have, it is stated, never given an hour's uneasiness, while the shallow sections from Bengazi, &c., to Alexandria are constantly getting out of repair. As a set off to this, however, it is only fair to say that shallow cables may be repaired with as much facility as they seem to break down, while, on the other hand, the first fault of a deep sea line is, as a rule, its last. At the bottom of the Atlantic, it is needless to say, that no volcanic disturbances are apprehended. Along the route on which the cable is to be laid the depths vary from 1,500 to 2,500 fathoms. The dangerous part of this course has hitherto been supposed to be the sudden dip or bank which occurs about 100 miles off the west coast of Ireland, and where the water was supposed to deepen in the course of a few miles from about 300 fathoms to nearly 2,000. Such a rapid descent has naturally been regarded with alarm by telegraph engineers, and this alarm has led to a most careful survey of the whole of the supposed bank by Capt. DAYMAN, acting under the instructions of the Admiralty. The result of this shows that the supposed precipitous bank or submarine cliff is a gradual slope of nearly sixty miles. Over this long slope the difference between its greatest height and greatest depth is only 8,760 feet, so that the average incline is, in round numbers, about 145 feet per mile. A good gradient on a railway is now generally considered to be one in 100 feet, or about 53 in a mile, so that the incline on the supposed bank is only about three times that of an ordinary railway; in fact, as far as soundings can demonstrate anything, there are few slopes in the bed of the Atlantic as steep as that of Holborn-hill. In no part is the bottom rocky, and with the exception of a few miles which are shingly, only ooze, mud or sand is to be found."

To deal with the last observations first, I may state that the favorable incline on which the Atlantic cable is to lie is assumed to be uniform. A drop of 8,760 feet in sixty miles is, if you assume it to be uniform, 145 feet per mile, or only three times that of an ordinary railway; but in what part of the world can such a phenomenon be pointed out as a uniform drop of over 8,000 feet in sixty miles? Is the incline from the tops of our Welsh and Scotch mountains, the height of which barely exceeds 4,000 feet, in any way uniform? The same causes produced the inequalities of the sea bottom as those upon dry land; soundings give one the maximum or minimum between the points at which they are taken, say every two miles in the sea, under consideration, and the intervening space must be filled up by the imagination, but that imagination should certainly not assume the intervening slope to be uniform; it may, with far greater safety, be assumed to be very irregular. A cable suspended perpendicularly even 300 feet, and less, would be in a critical position, if there be any appreciable motion in the water or any oxydation of the outer iron wires.

As regards your correspondent's observations about the Malta and Alexandria Telegraph, I have to state that the deep-sea portion of that line is only 70 statute miles long, and the maximum depth only 400 fathoms. It is, therefore, hardly a precedent for the permanent success of a very long telegraph laid in a very deep sea. It is quite true that the deep-sea portion of the Malta and Alexandria line has not been interrupted during the four years it has been laid, but the interruptions on the shallow portions of the line are due principally to the light nature of the cable.

As a fact, no long deep-sea telegraph has hitherto lasted over two years, and all heavy cables laid in a moderate depth—say between 30 and 100 fathoms—have proved permanently successful.

The public have not up to the present time sufficiently distinguished between submarine telegraphs laid in a deep sea, where they are not accessible for repairs, and those laid in a moderate depth whence they can be grapneled and raised to the surface for effecting repairs; and it is principally this consideration which has induced me to point out the broad distinction between these two very distinct classes of telegraphs. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. GISBORNE.

No. 6 DUKE-STREET, ADELPHI, June 19.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHAMPS ELYSEES.

From the London Star, June 23.

The Champs Elysées has presented the most aristocratic appearance during the past week. Omnibuses have long been prevented from thrusting their lumbering forms "betwixt the wind" and the "gentility," but cabs have not been expelled "*par ordre de M. Le Perfect.*" Their voluntary disappearance, however, has given us leisure to study the immense progress there has been made of latter years toward perfection in the style in which the great world of Paris turn out their equipages. Prince PAUL DEMIDOFF drives a pheaton and a pair of magnificent Russian steppers, jet black, and of the peculiar race so celebrated in Russia for carrying off all the prizes at the trotting matches which are as common in that country as in America. The Prince's barouche with four bays is very perfect, the harness not showing too much silver, the liveries dark green and orange, with the Russian cockade, which is black, orange and white. The Prince's dark green drag, picked out with orange, which he tools himself, excites even English admiration. I dare not tell you what he paid for his team, which is matchless. His mines in the Ural mountains are, as you are aware, almost as productive as Monte Christo's island. At one of the fancy balls of last season the costume His Highness had chosen was remarked on—a plain buff coat being a singular contrast to the dresses of the rest of the company. "Have you seen the Prince's cap?" was the reply; "His cap; it's black velvet." "And the button?" "Ah! what is it?" "The Sancy diamond, worth half a million."

The Duke de MONTMORENCY's sister, Princess de SAGAN, with her dark blue barouche, picked out with red, attracts attention, from the fact that she drives one grey and one chestnut, perfectly matched, however, and good steppers. The liveries of her husband's ancient house have been for centuries light blue and red, and powder, which is not a *sine qua non* here, as it is in London. The Comtesse MERCY ARGENTEAU's turn out is English. The Comte drives in his phaeton a pair of grey ponies from Tarbes, capital goers, but I venture to suggest to M. le Comte the advantage of learning how to handle the ribbons before endangering our valuable lives by his deviations from the straight line. The Comtesse rides better than any other woman in Paris and dresses well besides. M. de LASTRADE's horses are Norman, and would make capital hunters. The Duke DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD drives his phæton and pair of dark bays at a slapping pace, while the great M. DE ROTHSCHILD may be daily seen in his unpretending wagonnet quietly tooling along his black ponies unremarked by any one who does not happen to know him by sight.

The late Lord PEMBROKE's coachman drives the magnificent equipage of Mme. MUSARD, whose husband's concerts we have all enjoyed. Vicomte AGUADO sold her his splendid team of light bays for £1,700, (30,000 francs,) and last Sunday her Victoria, the horses *à la Daumont*, the postillions wearing jackets of vert d'Isly satin, attracted great attention. A Russian droschky was the novelty yesterday—the coachman a true Mujik; the horses trotting at a wonderful pace.

OPENING OF THE GREEK PARLIAMENT.

An Athens letter of the 10th inst. gives the following account of a strange scene which occurred at the opening of the Greek Parliament:

"Prior to the opening of the Chambers yesterday, some ninety deputies present in the capital met in the hall of session, while a numerous crowd occupied the tribunes and the space ordinarily prohibited to the public. Deputies and spectators elbowed one another in the most undifying confusion. Conversation was carried on in tones considerably above regular pitch, and it was hardly possible to make out what was going on at the President's table, round which the multitude surged so closely that no passage was even left open upon the side whence the King was to enter. In the midst of this disorder, the business technically termed 'constituting the bureau' of the House had to be effected. The senior member was provisionally to take the chair, and the juniors to officiate as secretaries. M. BULGARIS, the leader of the Opposition, put forward M. LIVADAS as the senior member, and the latter gentleman immediately assumed the Presidential chair. Four other Opposition members slipped into the Secretaries' seats, the youngest of their number being at least 45, and, therefore, barely fulfilling the requisite condition of juvenility. The main point, however, being for the Opposition party to gain a small advantage, if possible, over the Ministerialists by getting their candidates into the posts of authority, the victory seemed already won. But now came the tug of war. Admiral CANARIS presented himself and claimed the Presidency upon the score of seniority to the present occupant of the chair. M. LIVADAS declining to give up his post, the Deputies and the general public took part in the squabble. Poor old Admiral CANARIS was bullied or encouraged, told to come down or go up, according to the political bias of the speaker; cheers and hisses broke forth from the tribunes; a hand-to-hand contest seemed upon the point of taking place, when in came M. BRAILAS, Minister for Foreign Affairs. His arrival did not ultimately mend matters much, for, with a view of yielding to neither party, he proposed a third candidate, M. MARCORA, deputy for Corfu, and, as a natural consequence, succeeded in discontenting both. The crowd around the table would not let M. MARCORA pass, and when M. CAUMANDAURAS proposed that the question should be put to the vote, the Opposition party rejected that mild compromise as well. How the row would have ended is exceedingly doubtful, had not M. LAZARETAS, the member for Rea, by some means succeeded in getting through the crowd, and ejecting M. LIVIDAS, by persuasion or force, from the chair, in which he immediately installed his own person. "I am the senior, let him turn me out who can," or words to that effect, was the first Presidential spech of the session. The roars of laughter that succeeded seemed to put everybody in a good humor, for M. LAZARETAS, though by no means the oldest member present, succeeded in keeping his post. Other members dislodged the Opposition secretaries, and the House being thus "constituted," business commenced. The first thing to be done was to choose a committee by lot, to receive the King at the main entrance, after which the swearing-in of the members commenced by the Metropolitan. The noise, however, still continued, and it was hardly possible to hear a word. At half-past eleven the usher announced the arrival of the King, which seemed to produce very little impression. His Majesty was, however, received with enthusiastic cheering, although order and silence were not fully restored in one of the tribunes, His Majesty began to read his speech in the midst of noise, stopping from time to time in the hope that the disturbance would cease. Losing patience, at last, he called out to the noise-makers to be silent, but with very little effect, for, notwithstanding the clearness of his accent, and the loud tone in which he spoke, the speech was very imperfectly heard to the close.

Commenting upon this strange scene, *La Grèce* says:

"The mournful impression produced upon the public by the disgraceful scenes that have taken place is not yet effaced, and more than one already despairs of a Chamber which has so ill inaugurated its career. God grant that the sinister presentiments of the public may not be realized, and that we may not see the spectacle renewed which the last constituent Assembly so frequently offered us. If violent men have again succeeded in getting the people to intrust them with a mission imposing upon them so many duties, we are happy to believe that they are few in number, and that the conviction of their weakness will make them retreat within the bounds they ought never to have passed.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

DR. W. FARR, of the British General Register Office, has completed his supplementary volume on the mortality of England in the ten years 1851-60, the census of 1851 and of 1861 furnishing the means of comparing the population with the deaths. He tells the story of life from its beginning. There is little definite information respecting the rate of embryonic mortality; but some years ago Dr. GRANVILLE collected statistics of the history of 400 mothers, married women, who applied to the Westminster General Dispensary, and found that though 272 of them had had only live children, the other 128 had in the previous ten years borne 556 live children and 305 dead embryos, the latter most frequently in their earlier months, just as the mortality in the first year of breathing life increases rapidly as we proceed backwards from the twelfth to the third, second and first month. In the 26 years 1833-63 there were registered in England the deaths of no fewer than 2,374,379 infants born alive but not living for a single year. At this present time 100,000 infants of less than a year old die every year in England. The French returns are very minute, and show in 1856 a mortality of 154 per cent. per annum in the first seven days after birth, 120 in the second seven days, and 54 in the 16 days following. The mortality among children under five years of age in the ten years 1851-60 was very little over 4 per cent. in the more healthy districts of England; in one or two thinly-peopled districts in the extreme north it was under 2·5 per cent. Among the children of peers it has been calculated to be little over 2 per cent.; among the children of the clergy in 1829 and 1856 rather over 3 per cent. On the other hand, there are 151 districts of England where, taken as a whole, the child mortality of 1851-60 exceeded eight per cent.; there were in those districts in 1861, 1,391,420 children, and every year nearly 65,000 more die than if the death rate were the same as in healthy districts. In the ten years, 1851-60, the mean annual mortality among children under five was 10.149 per cent. in the City of London, east division; 10.219 in Nottingham; 10.852 in St. Giles'; 11.725 in Manchester district, and 13.198 in Liverpool district. There is no reason to suspect that any great number of the infants in these districts fall victims to deliberate crime, but there is, no doubt, great negligence on the part of parents, great ignorance of the conditions on which health depends, and great privation among the poor. It may be said that the weaklier lives are thus cut off, but it must be borne in mind that many of the strongest children are weakened for life. Passing on to the higher ages, we find the rate of mortality declining with every year of life up to 12 or 13, when it is at its lowest. Between 10 and 15 years of age, less than five boys in a thousand die in the year. Twenty years later in life the mortality is doubled, and goes on increasing till the close. At all ages the variation in the rate in different districts, is shown to be very striking. The mortality of men in towns demands a careful investigation. At 45-55 the mortality of London men is not far from double that of men in the healthy districts of the country. It is much higher at every age than the mortality of women in London. Ill-ventilated workshops may have something to do with this, and so may indulgence in spirits and other stimulants. The workmen in all large towns, suffer as much as, and often more than, the workmen of London. For instance, at the age of 25-35, and again at the age 35-45, and again at the age 45-55, the workmen of Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol and Newcastle-upon-Tyne die at a still greater rate than the men of London. In the ten years 1851-60, the deaths in thirty large town districts of England, with an aggregate mean population of 2,511,659, comprising seven London districts and in the principal provincial town districts, averaged 71,194 a year, while the deaths at the rate in healthy country districts would have been only 38,459—an annual loss of above 32,000 lives in much less than a seventh of the population. If the mortality of all England is arranged in five great groups, the following result appears: Where the mortality was 14, 15 or 16 per 1,000 persons living, the population was only 86 to the square mile; where the mortality was 17, 18 or 19, the population was 172 to the square mile; where 20, 21 or 22, 255; where 23, 24 or 25, 1,128; and where 26 and upwards, 3,399. Yet there can now be no doubt that mere proximity of dwellings does not necessarily involve a high rate of mortality. If an adequate water supply and sufficient arrangements for drainage and cleansing are secured, the evils which make dense districts so fatal may be mitigated. It is remarkable that some of the dense districts of cities are already comparatively salubrious. The mortality of a district is by no means bound to its density of population. Bermondsey is less densely inhabited than St. James', Westminster, but the mortality is considerably greater. Next to each other in these tables stand Westminster district (St. John's and St. Margaret's and the district of St. George, Hanover-square, with equal density of population in each taken as a whole; but the former has a mortality far heavier than the latter. It is also to be noted that in London the mortality fell from the annual rate of 25 per 1,000 in the decenniad 1841-50 to 24 per 1,000 in 1851-60. The mortality of Lancashire and Cheshire also declined from 27 to 26. Taking all England, though the growth in numbers, of course, increased the density of population, the rate of mortality did not increase, but continued at 22 per 1,000.

A BRIDE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

From the London Times, June 23.

We have to record one of those sudden and fatal incidents which, when they occur, excite one feeling of sympathy throughout the whole community. Intelligence has been received in London of the death of Mrs. ARBUTHNOT by a most appalling accident. The young lady, who was only recently married, and was on her wedding tour, was struck by lightning on Thursday near Interlachen, during a thunderstorm, and instantly killed. The circumstances, so far as they are known, are these. Mr. and Mrs. ARBUTHNOT had arrived, on their excursion, at Interlachen. On Thursday morning they set out on horseback, and accompanied by a guide, to ascend the Schelthorn, one of the Bernese Alps. When they left the village the weather was as fine as could be desired for such a trip. They had reached about half-way up the mountain, when they alighted and walked some distance further. The sky then became overclouded, but there was nothing in the appearance of the atmosphere which gave any alarm to the guide, well accustomed to such sudden changes. Mrs. ARBUTHNOT, feeling a little tired, sat down to rest, and Mr. ARBUTHNOT and the guide proceeded some distance further up the ascent, but never went out of sight or hearing of their companion. In a few minutes a furious thunder-storm burst over them, and they returned as rapidly as they could to the spot where they had left Mrs. ARBUTHNOT. They found her dead. She had been struck by lightning, and killed instantaneously. Mrs. ARBUTHNOT was the fourth daughter of Lord RIVERS and niece of Earl GRANVILLE. Her untimely death will be mourned by a wide circle of relatives, but the awful manner in which a beautiful young bride was cut off, in the midst of bright hopes and happiness, cannot but make a deep impression in every rank of society.

A FRENCH VIEW OF STRIKES.

The *Débats* publishes an article setting forth the dangers of strikes for the men who indulge in such extreme measures of redress. Says our Paris cotemporary: "A coalition without sufficient reason most frequently turns against its authors. It directs the ingenuity of employers to discover how, by means of some machine, to do without the workmen who have sought to impose on them an unreasonable and unfair aggravation of expenditure. As the hat trade has been lately on strike, we may mention that a few years ago the workmen employed in making the low round-crowned hats so much used in late years having exacted an unreasonably large increase in the price of that particular work which consisted in rounding the crown, one of the hatters in Paris—who had already manifested his creative powers, and who, an old working-man himself, has constantly shown himself the friend of his former comrades—M. LAVILLE, thought of applying to this special labor the hydraulic press working under a pressure of eight or ten atmospheres. From that moment the workmen called *arrondisseurs* (rounders) were dispensed with, and the same results were obtained at one-half or a third of the former cost. In these remarks we have only just glanced at the matter as it concerns workmen in coalitions. We, however, think we have said enough to show that if they abused the power of coalition they would entail upon themselves an immense prejudice, in a moral, political, and material point of view. But it is not the workmen alone that coalitions concern. The authorities, masters, and society in general have all, in presence of these crises, duties to fulfill and interests to guard. What can, what ought their attitude to be when coalitions break out? How is each of these forces called upon to interfere? That we will discuss another day."

ENTERPRISE IN THE EAST.

From the Levant Herald.

Accounts from Belgrade announce the discovery, on the Servian bank of the Danube, of several rich coal mines. A company of Western capitalists is already in the field, endeavoring to obtain the concession of these coal mines, as well as of the metallic mines of Kopaonik, Valievo, and Maidan-Pek. Of these last separate concessions have already been granted, the first to a single individual, M. HOFFMAN, the second to a Servian company, and the third to the Bouillion Company. It is now proposed to fuse these interests with the proposed Western company, and to work all the undertakings in common. A railroad through Servia from Belgrade to Alexinia, on the Ottoman frontier beside Nisch, is likewise in contemplation. The railroad would be a source of great advantage to the country, but its success would depend upon the construction of a Turkish line from Nisch to some one of the maritime centres of the Ottoman dominion.

THE JEWS IN THE PAPAL STATES.

The Vicar-General of Velletri has issued an order permitting Jews to remain ten days in that town upon lawful and honest business. During that time they must not return to their lodgings later than 1 o'clock in the morning, or leave before dawn. They are forbidden to approach all monasteries, academies and other pious places under episcopal jurisdiction, and in their intercourse and conversation with Christians they are to refrain from familiarity. The violation of any of these dispositions is to be punished by imprisonment and a fine of five crowns, to be applied to pious establishments. May 7, 1865, is the date of the order.

ITALIAN BRIGANDAGE.

From the Naples Italia, June 15.

We receive letters from Polentino which speak of the reappearance of two bands of brigands in the part of the province adjoining Calabria and extending to Viggiano. These two bands have made themselves known by some important captures, and begin to alarm the population. It is not astonishing, in these districts, that some small bands still spring up, formed out of the great bands beaten in the north-west of the Province by Gen. PALLAVICINI. Intelligence has also arrived from Roccamandolfi that DOMENICO FUOCO, before killing 1,400 sheep belonging to a priest named RIZZO, had sent to demand from him 5,000 piastres; this sum not being paid, the brigands destroyed the large flock in question. Some days afterward, DOMENICO FUOCO sent to RIZZO demanding 1,000 piastres, instead of 5,000, if he did not also wish to see the cows and the goats destroyed which he still had on the mountains.

A WARLIKE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The present House of Commons, having been subjected to a careful analysis by Mr. WILLIAM STOKES, of the Manchester Peace Society, he submits the following as the general results: Of members officially connected with the War Department, (a few of whom are on the retired list,) there are 252, besides 75 who are indirectly connected with the services by marriage and other family relationships. The war voting power of the present House is, therefore, no less than 327 members, or above half of the whole House. The 252 members range under the following heads:

Captains	77
Lieutenant-Colonels	65
Majors	26
Colonels	22
Lieutenants	22
Cornets	8
Vice and Rear-Admirals	4
Lieutenant-Generals	3
Generals	2

The remaining 23 are paymasters, secretaries, clerks and officers whose exact place in the forces is not given. The colossal interest of trade, commerce and manufactures are represented by 107 members, and the legal profession supplies 87 votes. Consequently, war interests are more than three to one of the more vital interests of commerce and manufactures. During the nearly seven years of the existence of the present House of Commons, it has voted of the people's money £130,198,074 for war purposes alone, in addition to £171,336,875 for the war debt, making a total of £361,534,949, or annually on account of war, £51,647,849. This is considerably above £5,000 per hour, by night and day, through the whole political life of the present House of Commons.

A PERSECUTED ARTIST.

From the Manchester Examiner, June 23.

At the Lambeth police-court, on Wednesday, Mr. VICTOR BOUTELLIER, a middle-aged Frenchman, was charged with assaulting Mrs. MARY GALLEN, a widow, and tearing her dress off.

Police-Constable WILLIAM DAY, 340 P, said that between 3 and 4 o'clock the day before he saw a crowd on the Surrey Canal bridge, Peckham, and on going up to ascertain the cause he found in the centre the prisoner and Mrs. GALLEN, the latter with her clothes torn off so as to show her crinoline. The fragments of her dress were lying about in tatters. The prisoner complained of being subjected to the greatest annoyance by Mrs. GALLEN following him about wherever he went. She gave him into custody on a charge of tearing her dress.

The witness here exhibited a bundle containing the fragments of the dress of Mrs. GALLEN which he had picked up on the spot.

Mr. NORTON—Is the lady present?

Witness—No, your worship. I did not think she would appear, for after the prisoner had been locked up she expressed considerable regret at having given him into custody, and went in all directions to get bail for him. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, said that he was an artist. He had, about four years ago, and during the lifetime of her husband, made the acquaintance of Mrs. GALLEN by her sitting to him as a model. After the death of her husband she had been in the habit of coming to see him, and made a proposal of marriage to him, but this he at once rejected, and from that time to the present she became a perfect plague and torment to him. Her first means of annoyance was sending him innumerable love letters. She next knocked at his door so frequently and so loud that she not only became a nuisance to him, but to his respectable neighbors. His last mode of annoyance was to watch him, and whenever he went out to walk alongside and endeavor to put her arm in his. She had done this so often that he had frequently told her that if she persisted in her persecution his temper would outrun his judgment and cause him to do that which he had no wish to do. His remonstrance was of no avail. The day before she watched him out as usual, came alongside of him and endeavored to put her arm in his, but this he prevented. She then held her parasol over him to keep the sun off. Having made up his mind to put an end to the annoyance, and becoming much exasperated, he just thrust his stick through her parasol and then tore her dress.

Mr. NORTON—I wonder the fervor of her love has not yet moved you to take compassion on her.

Prisoner—She is upwards of 50 years of age, has seven or eight children, and even grandchildren.

Mr. NORTON—As she has not thought proper to appear against you, you are discharged.

A SPANISH BULL-FIGHT.

The following description of a bull-fight is communicated by Mr. T. SOPWITH, M. A., F. R. S., to the Hexham *Courant*. The writer states:

"Before taking my seat I walked round to see the stables, and there saw the men who were to perform, as also their horses. Judge of my astonishment on seeing a small chapel lighted up with candles, where the whole of the men are confessed before they begin their perilous avocation, and where, in the event of their being mortally wounded in the course of the combat, the sacrament of extreme unction is administered. There was no laughing nor joking either among the performers or the lookers-on; the former had quite the air of men who knew the risk they were about to run. The arena is about 100 paces in diameter, and surrounded by a double barrier.

After a flourish of trumpets the arena was cleared of spectators, several soldiers on horseback assisting to expedite their departure. A procession then entered, consisting of two masters of the ceremonies, five picadors on horseback, fourteen banderilleros, including three matadors, all dressed in red or blue silk, richly embroidered with gold, silver, or black silk, and two teams of mules, three in each, with nine or ten assistants, to draw the dead carcasses from the ring.

The whole procession crossed the arena and advanced to the front of the Royal box, which on this occasion was empty, but from an adjoining box a bunch of keys was thrown to liberate the bulls from their dungeons. The procession retired with the keys, and none but the banderilleros remained. A door in the barrier was then thrown open and No. 1 bull trotted into the ring. He stopped when he had got about twenty paces, and gazed right and left in evident bewilderment. Then, seeing the banderilleros, he quickly trotted after them. They evaded him, and engaged his attention by waving flying cloaks of different bright colors about his head. The bull soon stopped and stood steadily looking at the banderilleros, who advanced close to him and cleverly evaded the several charges made by the animal. The latter was very undecided, and seemed afraid of his opponents. The spectators now began to express disapproval of his cowardice, and there was a general hissing when the bull, on being boldly confronted by CUCHARES, turned away. The trumpets now sounded as the signal for another act of the performance to commence. Darts were given to the banderilleros, who stuck them into the shoulders of the bull; they were stuck in, not thrown. The art of so doing requires a very active movement, which, by its dexterity, is graceful. It is done when the bull is charging, and the darts—about thirty inches long—are thrust in two at a time. This must be done deliberately, and the place of insertion is a fleshy part of the fore shoulder. No wound during the whole of the performance is inflicted on any other part of the shoulders.

The bull being a coward, the spectators called *fuego*, and the darts, instead of being plain, were provided with squibs and crackers, which ignited as they entered the flesh, and were seen blazing about the bewildered and now infuriated animal. Six darts were thrust in, and although the wretched animal was wild with pain and rage he was not thought sufficiently brave; a flourish of trumpets announced the last act, the picadors not having been put in requisition at all. CUCHARES, the principal performer, now appeared upon the scene with a red cloth and a long, thin sword. The bull was completely frightened of him, and it was only after being followed for some time that he showed any disposition to turn upon and attack his persecutor. CUCHARES allowed him to charge two or three times, just stepping a foot or two aside, and then, gazing steadily at him, plunged his sword nearly to the hilt in the shoulders of the bull, which immediately fell on his knees, and received a final wound with a poniard.

A second bull now galloped into the ring, and at once began to chase the banderilleros, who ran before him with great coolness, and at times waved their long mantles about his horns. As the bull ran faster than the men, the latter must either turn aside or try to baffle him with their bright red mantles, and this they generally succeeded in doing. This requires very great adroitness, as well as activity and presence of mind, for if the mantle was not properly thrown, the performer would probably step upon it and be thrown down, at the risk of almost certain death. Picadors were now introduced, and the bull in pursuing the banderilleros, suddenly caught sight of a horse close to him; he seemed thunderstruck, pawed the ground, lowered his head, and rushed upon the horse. The picador thrust at him with his lance, but the bull broke right through this defence, and, with a tremendous gore, killed the horse. He then rushed at another horse, was twice repulsed by the lance, but succeeded a third time and unhorsed the picador. A third horse suffered a similar fate, and his rider received a heavy fall, which disabled him during the rest of the day—indeed, the only chance for his life was in the immediate rescue by the banderilleros. This bull was very clumsily treated by the second matador, who failed no less than five times in the attempt to inflict a death blow, and for which he was hissed by the people.

The third bull made what was called the 'best' fight of the day. During his career he charged three horses in the middle of the arena, one after the other, lifting them completely off the ground. The picador was thrown from one of them six paces forward, and lay extended on the ground. The bull was going up to him, mad with rage, when CUCHARES actually seized him by the horns, and thus saved the life of the fallen man. This act of daring was greeted with tremendous applause. I may say the merit of a bull is judged by the Spanish *Aficionado* (connoisseur) by the number of times he enters to the lancing charges of the picador, without turning back or appearing to dread the prick of the lance. If a bull does not enter at all, the people have a right to demand *fuego*, as was the case with the first bull this day, and the President in such a case gives consent for darts to be used with crackers on them.

Of the remaining three bulls a similar recital might be made. The banderilleros, who began with caution and wth the air of men who knew what they were combatting with, grew bolder and bolder, and it would be useless to describe the several varieties of skill and courage they displayed."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The *Nord*, in speaking of the manner in which Mlle. ROSA BONHEUR is to wear the Cross of the Legion of Honor, says: "She will do as all the ladies honored with the ribands of the numerous orders for females, that is, wear it on the left of the corsage of their dress, near the shoulder. Austria has one order for ladies—that of the Starred Cross, the most distinguished of all, founded by the Empress ELEANOR in 1668. Bavaria four—those of St. Elizabeth, Theresa, St. Anne of Munich, and St. Anne of Wursburg, admission to the three last being obtained on giving proofs of nobility. Spain has two—those of Maria Louisa and Isabella II., the latter of which comprises only four French ladies—the Empress, the Duchess DE VALENCE, *née* TASCHER, the Duchess DE BASSANO and Mme. BARROT. Portugal possesses one—that of St. Elizabeth. Prussia two—the Swan, created in 1441, and reëstablished in 1843, and the Louisa, founded in 1814. Russia, that of St. Catherine only; and Mexico one—the San Carlos."

—M. CHERVIN, Director of the Institution des Bègues at Lyons, has communicated to a meeting at the Sorbonne, some curious statistics on stammering, embracing a period of ten years, from 1852 to 1862, and derived from the trustworthy archives of the Minister of War. They show that within that period 6,773 conscripts were exempted from military service on account of stammering, and that the decennial average of such cases is 3 in 1,000 for all France, and 5 in 1,000 for the Department of the Seine. M. CHERVIN added to his report a map of the geographical distribution of stammerers in France, which shows that the north contains fewer sufferers from this infirmity than the south, the northeast being most free from this defect, and the southeast the most afflicted.

—On the recent occasion of the Prince of WALES inaugurating the Central Hall of the Royal Dramatic College, an incident occurred which tended to mark the interest which the Heir Apparent feels in the drama and its leading exponents. After supporting his address on behalf of the college by a contribution of fifty guineas, the royal patron, accompanied by the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, Gen. KNOLLYS and suite, were conducted by the Master (Mr. WEBSTER) and wardens to the station. While there, the Prince, observing Mr. TOOLE at a short distance, immediately intimated his pleasure to speak to him. In the course of the interview which ensued, His Royal Highness passed some high eulogiums upon the impersonations of the popular comedian.

—Gossips assert that the machinist of the Darmstadt Theatre, who managed what was found impossible at the Grand Opera of Paris—namely, the casting scene in M. GOUNOD's "Reine de Saba," announces that when "L'Africaine" shall be given, he will build a probable ship, which shall comport itself nautically, and really be wrecked; thus rescuing the act, which is so weak in Paris, from perils worse than any breakers, because ridiculous. The opera is under busy rehearsal at Covent Garden Theatre. That very odd and clever lady, who had not much of a voice eighteen years ago, who seems to rest nowhere, and to fly at every game, Mme. UGALDE, will, it is said, bronze herself, and "create" the part of *Selika*, the African-Hindostanee Queen, in Belgium.

—We have just had here (a Paris correspondent writes) an instance of how necessary it is to look before you leap—to read before you run into a bargain. A man hired a house at Argenteuil, in order to make it a wine-shop during the annual *fête—Anglicè*, "fair." Hour after hour passed, and not a customer. "Very odd," observed MERCATOR—if, indeed, he can be MERCATOR who does no business. "*Très drôle*," observed madame. "*Tiens*, papa," says son and heir; "everybody looks in, but nobody comes in." It turned out that the unfortunate speculator had hired an old "bureau," outside of which was painted in official characters, "The public is expressly forbidden to enter this house."

—Antiquarian readers will be sorry to learn the fall of the ruins of the Priory of St. Augustine, situate in the quiet village of Blythburgh, Suffolk, which occurred a short time since. The inhabitants were much alarmed by a long rumbling noise, followed by a great shock; and on learning the cause discovered that the ruins of the walls of the old priory had been leveled to the ground. It had long resisted the tempestuous winds by which it had been so frequently assailed, and at last, on a calm Summer's day, it fell beneath the weight of age. Blythburgh has been a place of considerable note, especially in connection with its ecclesiastical antiquities, and is still often visited by antiquaries.

—The Bishop of Natal has a real grievance against Messrs. MURRAY & Co., of Paternoster-row, the Bishop stating that a pamphlet just published by that firm, purporting to be a report of a lecture delivered by him at the Marylebone Institute on "Foreign Missions and Mosaic Traditions," has been published without his knowledge or permission; and that it is very incorrect, being not only imperfect and inaccurate, but making him responsible for statements which he did not utter. MURRAY & Co. say in defence that the pamphlet is printed from the notes of an experienced parliamentary reporter and that in no part of the pamphlet is it stated that it is published by the authority of the Bishop.

—They are preparing at Florence, the *Boccherini* journal informs us, "La Dea Ristorta," (an opera?) by RITTER. A new "Amleto," by a young composer, Signor FACCIO, is said to please at the Carlo Felice, Genoa. In memory of those who died at Curtatone and Montaraca, the requiem of Signor KOZLOSKI was sung in the Church of Santa Croce, Florence. A new opera, by Signor CARLINI, is about to be produced at the Pergola. A concert, somewhat inconsistently made up of the modern music, has been given in aid of the fund for the monument to GUIDO D'AREZZO. The Basevi prize, at Florence, open to competition till the end of August, is this year for a piano-forte quartette, with stringed instruments.

—The Annual Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists, which now fills the northern galleries of the Palais de l'Industrie in the Champs Elysées, is a startling illustration of the activity of French artists. There are between 3,000 and 4,000 works of art, which have been completed since July last, when Marshal VAILLANT announced in the great square saloon of the Louvre that the Emperor had determined to institute a *Grand Prix de l'Empereur*, of the value of 100,000 francs, to be given every five years to the artist who shall have produced within that period the greatest work in painting, sculpture or architecture.

—Recently Messrs. TRUBNER published, as a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, "English Institutions and their Most Necessary Reforms: a Contribution of Thought, by FRANCIS W. NEWMAN, late Professor in University College, London." A paragraph on the fly-leaf prepares the reader for novelties. "Where materials are vast," says Mr. NEWMAN, "consciousness may be accepted by the reader as a compliment to his intellect, not as a dogmatism. Whatever the color of his political creed, let him consent for half an hour to suspect fallacy in his customary axioms. No one judges freely who does not think freshly."

—The great fair of Leipzig this year attains its hundredth anniversary, having been established in 1765. Before that year the fair was visited by numerous booksellers from all parts of Germany, but Frankfort was then the grand emporium of the book trade, especially for foreigners. The authorities of this last-named city having imposed certain regulations, the trade abandoned a place where it was no longer free. At present the German booksellers send their books to the different correspondents as they appear, and meet at Leipzig fair to balance the accounts of sales during the year.

—At a recent diplomatic reception at the Tuileries, the Emperor, having observed the new Turkish Ambassador, whom he had not seen before, went up to him and addressed him in a few polite words. After the first compliment, the Ambassador bowed low, but did not answer, and the Emperor continued his flattering speeches without eliciting a word of reply or acknowledgment. At last some one explained the mystery by whispering to His Majesty that SAFVET PACHA does not speak French.

—A manufacturer of Vienna was going to celebrate his marriage with a young girl without any fortune. On arriving at the church the intended bridegroom wished to leave his hat in the carriage. He raised it from his head, but unfortunately brought away his wig as well. No sooner did the young lady see the artificial head of hair detached from the skull of her lover than she refused to become his wife, and returned home, to the great disappointment of the witnesses and others who were present.

—Several gentlemen have volunteered their services to form an embassy to Abyssinia, with the object of obtaining the release of the captive Englishmen. Dr. BEKE suggests that the embassy should occupy itself chiefly in forming friendly relations with the King, by pointing out to him the internal commercial resources of his country, rather than by involving England in political disputes between Egypt and Abyssinia. Dr. BEKE has offered his services to our government, should this mission be deemed desirable.

—A convention has been entered into between France and Bavaria, giving reciprocal advantages to the authors and artists of the two States. Works of art and literary productions are to be admitted free of duty in both countries on the exhibition of a certificate of their origin, and the authors will stand on the same footing as those of the country into which they are introduced. The convention comes into operation on the 1st of July in the present year, and is open for the adhesion of any other State now belonging to, or which may hereafter join, the Zollverein.

—We are happy to announce, says the *Athenæum*, that, under the patronage of the Prince of WALES, a "Sanskrit Text Society" has been founded, "for the purpose of publishing important Sanskrit works belonging to the ancient and mediæval literature of India." The President of the society is the Duc D'AUMALE; its Vice-Presidents are the Belgian Minister, M. VAN DE WEYER, and Lord DUFFERIN and CLANEBOYE; its Honorary Secretary is M. OCTAVE DELEPIERRE, and its principle editor, Prof. TH. GOLDSTUCKER.

—According to the *Moniteur*, the *Histoire de Jules César* is being translated in Arabic. The Spanish military authorities have just completed a series of plans of CÆSAR's campaign against POMPEY, to illustrate the Emperor's "Life of Cæsar." According to the *Constitutionel*, the necessary survey has been the occupation of eleven officers belonging to the staff for the last twelve months, and the execution leaves nothing to be desired. Copies have been presented to the Emperor NAPOLEON and to Queen ISABELLA.

—The differences between the Schillerstiftung and its several branches not having come to a satisfactory compromise since the last general meeting, a new general meeting was considered necessary, and was held at Weimar, on the 7th inst. This time matters were arranged peacefully and amicably; the Verein returned by majority of votes to the old statutes, and consequently a new place of presidency had to be elected for the period of the next five years. The choice fell on Vienna.

—Professor SCHIMPER, of Strasburgh, has recently gone to England for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is any geological evidence of the British Islands having passed through two glacial periods. In Switzerland, Belgium, and Scandinavia, certain facts have come to light tending to prove that the first glacial period was succeded by a time in which a luxuriant vegetation and plenty of animal life could spring up, until that creation was swept away by a second glacial period.

—The Musical Education Committee of the Society of Arts are at work prosecuting their inquiries. Sir GEORGE CLERK, Mr. OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT, Mr. H. F. CHORLEY, and Mr. LUCAS, principal of the Royal Academy of Music, have all willingly consented to be examined, and have afforded much valuable information. It is intended to publish the evidence they have given. The committee has received full accounts through the Foreign Office of the several academies on the continent.

—The startling mortality among the attendants of the British Museum, six or seven having been carried off within an interval of a few months, must have the early attention of the trustees. The atmosphere of the museum is declared to be favorable to pulmonary disease, and the employes now breathe it for many long hours, the liberty of leaving the building during refreshment time having been recently withdrawn.

—The Emperor of Austria has recently presented to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences the sum of 15,000 florins. Although the amount is not very large, the gift is a graceful one, because it was taken from his Majesty's privy purse, and was sent to Pesth without either the coöperation or knowledge of the Hungarian Chancery. His Majesty received a deputation from the Academy in the course of his recent visit to Pesth.

—Two unpublished comedies by the great actor TALMA, were sold the other day at one of the auction-rooms of Paris. They are entitled "La Méprise" and "L'Erreur Agréable," but are two forms of the same work, or nearly so, there being little difference beyond the titles and names of the *dramatis personæ*. It is said that the perusal of these productions affords no reason for regretting that TALMA did not quit the sock and buskin for the pen.

—A Paris correspondent of the *Nord* says: The choice of Prince LUCIEN BONAPARTE as President of the Commission of the Universal Exhibition, is confirmed. Prince LUCIEN bears the title of Imperial Highness as son of LUCIEN BONAPARTE and nephew of NAPOLEON I.; he is 52 years of age, a Senator, and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor; he is a man of education and very modest, who often resides in London and enjoys much consideration there.

—A curious sign of the spread of English literature abroad is the fact that very recently some of the larger German booksellers have opened branch establishments in this country for the purpose of collecting English books applicable for the continental market. Messrs. ASHER & Co., of Berlin, have established themselves in Covent Garden, and now Herr BROCKHAUS, of Leipsic, has opened a branch house in Paternoster-row.

—M. GEVERT has disinterred in the Bibliothèque Impériale of Paris, an unknown opera, "Artemise," by CAVALLI, an Italian, whose name is beginning to rise above the waters of oblivion. He was called to Paris, says the *Gazette Musicale*, by Cardinal MAZARIN, and was one of the men who exercised in their day no inconsiderable influence on European musical composition.

—M. ERNEST RENAN's return from his Eastern expedition, says a Paris correspondent, is daily expected. This writer, so well known since the publication of "*La Vie de Jésus*," went to the East, with Mdme. RENAN, to collect materials for his second volume of the origin of Christianity, a book of which the title is to be "*Les Apotres*." M. and Mdme. RENAN terminated their voyage by visiting Patmos.

—In September, after election, and when the country will have been surfeited with politics, the British Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its meeting at Birmingham, under the presidency of Professor PHILLIPS. The first gathering will be on September 6. The local secretaries are Rev. G. D. BOYLE, Mr. J. H. CHAMBERLAIN and Mr. W. MATTHEWS, Jr.

—At a sale which occurred at Saint-Sebastien a few weeks since, a copy of the "Letters Juives" was sold for less than eighteen pence, and was found to contain fifty-two inedited letters of Voltaire, Diderot, D'Alembert, and their contemporaries. An amateur of Bayonne heard of the discovery, and gave £2,000 for this promising lot of autographs.

— The coal mine of Gérard Cloes, near Liege, Belgium, was the scene of a dreadful accident three days since. A sudden irruption of water took place in one of the lowest cuttings of the mine, and caused the deaths of 29 persons, men and women, who were working on the spot. The miners engaged in the upper cuttings were not affected by the inundation.

—There has just been distributed to the French Chamber of Deputies a pamphlet, printed at Brussels, and entitled, *Des six cents millions et plus dus par l'Angleterre à la France*, by M. CHARLES DE SAINT-NEXANT, Doctor in Civil Law. The pamphlet bears the following motto, "L'Angleterre a recu. Elle doit restiteur."

—M. DE MONTALEMBERT has just written a pamphlet of 160 pages, entitled "*La Victoire du Nord aux Estats Unis*. The publication is an enthusiastic eulogy throughout of the government, the people and institutions of the United States, and of the conduct and results of the late war.

—A new publication, called the *Bat*, a "Tuesday journal of politics and society," has appeared in London. It is an imitation, somewhat servilely, perhaps, of the *Owl*, the conductors, however, professing to joke in the Conservative interest, while the *Owl* is faithful to Cambridge House.

—Mr. JOHN MURRAY states that in consequence of the time required for the preparation of the map, the publication of Dr. LIVINGSTONE's "Narrative of the Zambesi and its Tributaries," recently announced as shortly forthcoming, is postponed till the Autumn.

—News comes from Germany of a collection of unknown letters—eighty-three in number—from BEETHOVEN to that patron of pianists, the Cardinal Archduke RUDOLPH, which ought by this time to be published under the superintendence of that careful and trustworthy collector, Dr. VON KOCHEL.

—M. FRANCISQUE MICHEL is preparing for the press a *Histoire du Commerce et de la Navigation à Bordeaux, principalement sous l'Administration Anglaise*. This book will be published under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal Council of Bordeaux.

—The *National Review* is dead. During the ten years of its existence we have had to thank it for some of the best articles in our quarterly review literature, and we regret it was so inadequately supported. But the men who gave it a reputation we surely shall meet elsewhere.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 8, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	106⅞	100	Erie Railway.......	81⅜
[illegible],000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	107	100	do.............	81⅝
[illegible],000	do......2d call	107	1100	do.............	81½
[illegible],000	U. S. 6s,5-20s...C.	105⅛	200	do..........s30	80¾
[illegible],000	do..........	105⅜	10	do.............	81
[illegible]0,000	U. S. 6s, '68....C.	113	85	do.............	81¼
[illegible]0,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	97¾	100	do....2d call.c	81¾
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series..	99⅞	50	do.............	81½
			100	Erie R. Pref.......	88
5,000	Tenn. 6s..........	73½	200	Hudson Riv. R.....	110¼
10,000	do..........	73¼	400	do.............	110½
6,000	North Car. 6s....	75½	100	do.............	110¾
28,000	Missouri 6s.....	73½	200	do..2d call.s10	111
7,000	Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.......	74	100	do.............	111¼
			200	do.............	111½
4,000	Va. State 6s.....	60	500	Reading R.........	98½
5,000	Ohio & M.Certif.	25½	400	do..2d call.s30	98¼
[illegible]0,000	do..........	25¾	1000	do.............	99
20,000	do..........b10	26	500	do.............	99⅛
[illegible]0,000	do..........	26	121	Mich. Cen. R......	108
[illegible],000	Erie 3d M........	100	200	Mich. S.&N.I.R....	63⅜
[illegible],000	B.,N.Y.& E.1stM	93	400	do s30	63
6,000	Al. & T.H.1st M.	86½	300	do.............	63¼
2,000	Mariposa 1st M..	40½	100	do..........s10	63⅛
13	Fourth Nat. Bank..	99½	100	do..........s10	63
[illegible]00	Canton Co.........	41½	200	do..2d call.s10	63½
[illegible]00	do......2d call	42¼	300	do............c	63½
83	Del. & H. C. Co....	149	200	Ill. Cen. R........c	135½
[illegible]00	Smith & P. Gold...	5	100	do..........s30	134½
50	Quick. Min. Co.....	60½	300	do..........s30	134
100	do.............	60	50	do.......2d call	136
100	do.............	59½	2000	Cleve. & Pitts.....	70¼
[illegible]00	do......2d call	60	400	do.............	70⅜
[illegible]00	Mariposa M.Co....	13½	3000	do.............	70½
[illegible]00	do......2d call	13¼	200	do.......2d call	70⅝
[illegible]00	At. Mail S. Co.	156½	50	Chic. & N. W.......	28½
100	Cum. Coal Pr......	43½	700	do.............	28
100	do......2d call	43½	200	do.............	28⅛
500	do.............	44	200	do......2d call	28½
[illegible]00	Nic. Transit Co....	6	2500	Chic. & N. W. Pr..	62½
[illegible]00	Bruns. Land Co....	8⅝	1500	do.............	63
100	do..........b30	8	200	do.............	63¼
100	N. Y. Central......	96⅛	1000	do.............	63½
100	do.............	96⅛	200	do.......2d call	63⅝
200	do......2d call	96½	500	Chic. & R. I. R.....	107¾
200	Cleve. & Tol.......	102	200	do.............	107⅞
250	Pitts.,Ft.W. & C....	98¼	500	do.............	108
100	do.............	98⅜	500	do.......2d call	107¾
[illegible]00	do.............	98½	100	Al. & T. H. R.......	34
100	do..........s30	98	50	Chic.,Bur. & Q.....	111
200	do......2d call	99			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 5-20s, Old Issue..........	105⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.......s10	137
$15,000	Ohio & M. Cer..	26¾	100	do............c	137½
10,000	do............	26⅞	100	do.............	137¼
20,000	do..........b3	27	100	do............s3	137¼
15,000	do............	27	200	do............b3	137½
10,000	do............	27⅛	100	do...........s10	136¾
10,000	do............	27¼	300	do.............	137⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R......	97	200	Cleve. & Pitts....s3	70⅞
100	do..........s3	97	200	do.............	70¾
200	do............	97⅛	400	do............s3	70¾
200	Erie Railway.......	81⅜	200	do............c	70⅞
800	do............	81⅝	200	do.............	70⅞
700	do............	81½	800	Chi. & N. W........	28⅜
200	do............	81⅜	300	do.............	28⅝
700	do..........s3	81⅜	100	do...........s10	28½
800	do..........b3	81½	100	do............b3	28¾
1650	Hud. Riv. R.......	112	500	Chic. & N. W.Pr...	64½
100	do..........s5	111⅞	200	do............s3	64⅜
500	do............	111⅞	200	do............b3	64½
100	do............	111¾	400	do.............	64¼
100	do..........s3	111¾	50	do.............	63¾
200	do..........s3	111⅞	300	do.............	64⅜
200	Reading R.........	99¼	200	do.............	64⅛
500	do............	99½	300	do............s3	64
200	Mich. Cen. R...x-d	109	600	do.............	64
900	Mich. S. & N. I....	64⅛	600	P.,Ft. W. & C,.....	99⅜
200	do..........b3	64⅛	100	do.............	99¼
300	do..........s5	64⅛	100	do.............	99⅜
800	do..........b3	64¼	500	do............b3	99½
300	do.........b30	64⅜	100	At. Mail S. Co.....	157
600	do............	64¼	200	Canton Co.........	42¼
200	do.........s10	64⅛	300	do.............	42⅝
600	Chic. & R. I......	109½	100	do.............	42¼
100	do..........s3	109⅜	1000	Cary Improve't.s10	22½
190	do............	109¼	700	Cumb. Coal........	44¾
800	do............	109½	100	do.............	44[illegible]
700	do............	109	1100	do............b3	45
400	do............	108⅞	1100	do.............	45
100	do............	108⅞	100	do............s3	44⅞
800	do..........s3	108⅞	700	Quick. Min. Co....	60
			600	do.............	60⅛

Monday, July 10—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was not very active. The interruption of the Fourth of July vacation reduced the business of the week to four days. And the same on the Stock Exchange, where, however, speculation was quite active and at rising prices for the Government Stocks and Railways, and for several of the Miscellaneous Shares. The advance in U. S. 6s of 1881 and in 5-20's is one ℘ cent from Saturday week, and Hudson, Central, Reading and the Western Roads from 2 to 5 ℘ cent, as will be noticed on reference to the following table. The Gold Room raised less than customary. The operators for the rise continue to hold the market steady, if not at all times firm, but made smaller differences than the week before, between Gold for cash delivery and 3 and 10 day contracts. There was a better supply of Gold on the Street, by reason of the disbursements for Gold Interest from the Treasury Office since the 1st July. These overbalance the Gold required to pay Customs by $2,080,511, which sum is the more felt on the market than it would otherwise be, because of the entire absence of an Export demand.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	13[illegible]@140
U. S. 6 ℘ cents, 5-20 years	104⅛@105⅛
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40years	97¼@98
New-York Central	91¾@97⅛
New-York and Erie	81⅝@81½
Rock Island	101⅞@109
Michigan Southern	61½@64
Michigan Central	107⅝@109
Illinois Central	12[illegible]@137½
Hudson River	10[illegible]@111½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	6[illegible]@70¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	95¾@99½
Chicago and Northwestern	2[illegible]@28¾
Almaden Quicksilver	5[illegible]@60⅝
Mariposa Gold	1[illegible]@13½
Cumberland	41[illegible]@44[illegible]
Reading	97[illegible]@99[illegible]
Northwestern Preferred	58½@64

There was another strong market for Stocks Saturday. Governments were firm at the Board, and there was a much better feeling among the large dealers on Wall-street than for several weeks past, owing to the decision of Justice Nelson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the question of taxing sales made by Brokers for their own account. This decision overrules the order of the Internal Revenue Commissioner, to include *all* sales, even of Government Stocks, made by Brokers for their own account as well as on commission, in the returns for taxation, at the rate of one-twentieth of one ℘ cent., promulgated a month or six weeks ago. Pending the case made before Judge Nelson, the effect of such a restriction upon the sales and resales of United States Securities, was more sensibly felt than on any other class of Stocks, as this large and important business at the Stock Board and on Wall-street, had been previously done on very slight profits on the par value, because of its extensive nature—in most instances not over an eighth of one ℘ cent., out of which a tax of one-twentieth could not well be afforded.

There was a further general advance in the Railways over the prices of Friday night, and also on the Miscellaneous speculations. The following quotations were made on the Street, after the morning Boards adjourned. There was no afternoon session and no Evening Exchange. Gold ruled 140 ℘ cent., somewhat firmer than on Friday. Money in easy supply at 4@5 ℘ cent. at call to the Brokers. The export of Specie for the whole week is only $26,858:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	98	97¾	Pittsburgh	70	70¾
U. S. 5-20s	105¾	105¼	Northwest	28¼	28¾
N. Y. Central	96⅞	97¼	N. West Pref.	62¼	64
Erie	81⅜	81½	Rock Island	107⅞	109
Hudson	110¼	111½	Fort Wayne	97¾	99¾
Reading	98⅝	99⅛	Cumb'land Coal	43⅝	44¼
Mich. Southern	63¼	64	Quicksilver	60	60⅛
Illinois Central	136½	137½	Mariposa	13½	13½
Mich Central	108⅜	109	Canton	42	42½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	110	American Exchange	115
Merchants'	106	Chatham	121
Mechanics'	106	Hanover	105
America	110	People's	109
City	175	Nassau	105
Tradesmen's	120	Corn Exchange	110
Greenwich	150	Continental	93
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	St. Nicholas	100
Commerce	107	Marine	100
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	101	Importers' & Traders'	101
Broadway	220	Park	140½
Ocean	86	Central National	101
Mercantile	125	Fourth National	99

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Han. & St. Jos. Land G.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	105	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	102
Erie 1st, ex d., '68	101½	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	101
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	92
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.Ex'd	92
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	74
Buf., N.Y.& E. 1st,M '77	93	Tol. & Wab. Int.Bonds	56
Hud. R.7s, 1st mort.,'69	104	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	99
Hud. R.7s,2d M.S.F.,'85	102	Galena & Chi. ex	100
Mich. C. new 1sts8's,'82	111	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101½
Chi.,B.&Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	108	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	103
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d. Mtg.	88	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	102
Ind. Goshen L., 1868	95	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st M.	100
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ℘ c.	97	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	92
Pacific R. 7s G. by Mo.	63	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d M.	84
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., 1875	112	Cleve.& P.4th mort.	73
Alton & T. H. 1st mort.	85	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	96
Alt. and T. H. 2ds Inc.	70	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	70
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	93		

The First National Bank of New-York ordered Saturday from the Government Banker at Philadelphia, $1,130,000 of the Third Series of 7-30 ℘ cents.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $8,384,311 29; for customs, $496,000; on account of loan, $1,549,000; payments, $8,068,255 85; balance, $39,420,398 17.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods Return in our last paper, amount to $2,764,792, as against the total entries of $3,567,435 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $1,757,283, against $5,224,707 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $28,858, against $486,339 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,497,206. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 8,392 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 4,144.

The Fiscal Year having closed on 30th ult., and the trade tables for the port of New-York for the year made full, (June unofficial,) in our last weekly review, we now resume our comparative returns as for the Calendar Year, beginning our fresh tables with Jan. 1, 1865.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of January were as follows, the small entries of Foreign Specie being omitted. The figures since May 31 are only semi-official:

January	$10,567,849	May	$12,699,024
February	11,396,964	June 24	13,968,015
March	15,769,131	July	2,764,792
April	13,157,972		
Total			$[illegible],073,747
As against same date 1864			110,645,091
Decrease since Jan. 1			$29,571,344

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, from New-York, since Jan. 1, are as follows:

January	$16,561,593	May	$8,2[illegible],275
February	15,756,862	June	7,8[illegible]
March	14,387,7[illegible]	July 5	1,757,283
April	7,711,64[illegible]		
Total			$72,273,377
Against same date 1864			95,102,151
Decreased clearances since Jan. 1			$22,828,774

The Exports of Specie from New-York since Jan. 1 are:

January	8,134,853	May	$7,255,071
February	1,023,201	June	5,284,161
March	381,913	July 8	28,858
April	961,026		
Total			$18,119,083
Against same date 1864			29,747,460
Decreased Specie Export since Jan 1			$11,628,377

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, are:

January	$2,042,347	April	$2,327,024
February	806,082	May	1,257,651
March	1,673,414	June	750,465
Total to date			$[illegible]
Against deliveries to date, 1864			5,[illegible]
Increase since Jan 1			$2,[illegible],472

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1865:

Customs Received.		Gold-Interest Paid.	
January	$4,276,389	January	$2,149,2[illegible]
February	4,[illegible]	February	[illegible]
March	5,477,026	March	2,0[illegible],565
April	6,389,56[illegible]	April	1[illegible],187
May	8,2[illegible]	May	10,2[illegible],800
June	7,837,[illegible]	June	1,[illegible],274
July 1	165,678	July 1	1,561,0[illegible]
July 8	1,497,2[illegible]	July 8	2,2[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	Total	$2[illegible],680

Mr. W. H. Burns, of L. P. Morton & Co., and Mr. James P. Whitfield, have been admitted to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The Coal tonnage of the Reading Road last week (only five working days,) was 46,889 tons against 20,419 the Fourth of July week last year.

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company have declared a half yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of June:

1865	$365,662
1864	265,780
Increase	$99,882

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 129 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN-AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 10,091 bbls. Flour, 85 bbls. and bags Corn Meal, 88,148 bushels Wheat, 74,895 bushels Corn, 28,663 bushels Oats, 330 pkgs. Provisions, and 164 barrels Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy at $7 25@$7 37½ for Pots, and $7 50@$8 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at 50c.@51c. for Western Yellow, ℘ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at full prices, in closing, Java at 21c.@21½c.; Rio at 18½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23c.@23½c. ℘ lb., in gold. Sales 3,000 bags Rio.

COTTON—Continues in good request at buoyant prices. Middling at 50c. ℘ lb.

FRUIT—The demand has been very moderate for all kinds at about previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, owing, in part, to the increased firmness of holders, especially of shipping brands, which have been most wanted. Sales since our last amount to 7,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 30@$5 70; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 10@$6 50, chiefly at $6 15@$6 30; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $6 65@$6 80 ℘ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 30	@$5 70
Extra State	6 10	@ 6 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 20	@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	6 65	@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 85	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 50	@ 8 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	6 75	@11 00

Southern Flour is quiet, but firm. Sales since our last, 650 bbls., at $6 90@$7 65 for poor to good, and $7 70@$11 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $6 20@$8 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is dull today, including Superfine at $5 15@$5 60 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is plenty and heavy, at $4 60 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Western; and $5@$5 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, having been quoted firmer. Sales 70,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 55; Red Western at $1 42@$1 45; Amber Spring at $1 32@$1 34; and Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 28@$1 32 ℘ bushel. Corn is less active and heavy. Sales 50,000 bushels at 72c.@78c. for unsound, and 79c.@81c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been in less demand at 68c.@69c. ℘ bushel. Rye continues in active request for export; sales have been made of 14,000 bushels at 90c. ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt ruled quiet but firm.

HAY—Has been in limited demand at 81½c.@$1 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in more demand at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy ℘ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been confined to 9,942 Hides; while the sales reached 39,943 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer, 10,000 Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 20@22 lbs., 17½c.@18c., gold, usual selection; 8,000 Montevideo, 20@21 lbs.,part 17c.,gold, usual selection; 3,000 Rio Grande, to arrive, 20 lbs., private terms; 6,000 Orinoco, 22 lbs., 15c.@16c., gold, usual selection; 1,843 Porto Cabello, 23lbs., private terms; 5,500 Bogota, 21 lbs., private terms; 500 West Indies, 20 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Western, 22 lbs., 14c.@15c., cash, rejected, bad hides; 1,100 Southern, 16@18 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Slaughter Ox, 70@75 lbs., 9½c., cash, rejected, bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 284,500 dry hides, 1,300 wet salted, hides, and 700 bales East India Hides. The stock includes: 136,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 30,000 Rio Grande, 24,000 California, 30,000 Orinoco, 1,700 Porto Cabello, 1,000 Maracaibo, 6,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,500 Honduras, &c., 2,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 4,800 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 2,000 Savanilla, &c., 1,000 West Indies, 8,000 New-Orleans, 35,000 African Kips, 700 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,300 wet salted California.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $2 25 ℘ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. Hull & Co. notice thus: "Owing, probably, to the recurrence of the national holiday, the aggregate sale of Hemlock Sole has not been so large as during last week, but during the business portion of the week a fair trade has been done. Prices rule firm, without quotable change, though the trade generally anticipate higher prices, with the continued reduction of the stock in market. The receipts from the tanneries have been less than 25,000 sides—very small for the season, and are more than absorbed by the sales. The supply is composed chiefly of inferior Leather, prime stock being very scarce and eagerly sought after. For Oak Sole there continues an active demand at full prices. The stock is small, and composed principally of light and inferior tannages." We quote: Sole, Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 32c.@35c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 35c.@39c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 35c.@39c.; Oak, light cropped, good, 37c.@41c.; Oak, middle cropped, good, 46c.@49c.; Oak Bellies, cropped, good, 14c.@17c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c.,good middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c.,good heavy, 29½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 29½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 23c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c.; Oak slaughter, in rough, 34c.@35c., cash, ℘ lb.

METALS—There has been rather more inquiry for the leading articles, including Scotch Pig at $40@$45 ℘ ton; No. 1 American do. at $35 ℘ ton; Pig Lead at 8¾c.@9½c.; Ingot Copper at 27¾c.@28½c.; Spelter at 8¼c.@9c., ℘ lb.; Banca Tin at 27c.@27¼c., and Straits do. at 26½c.@26¾c., in gold, ℘ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair request including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 45@$1 50 ℘ gallon; and Resin at $5 50@$15 ℘ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been inactive at our quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; bleached do., at $1 12½@$1 20; Crude Sperm,at $1 80@$1 85; unbleached do., at $2 10@$2 20; Lard Oil, at $1 50@$1 55; Linseed, at $1 18@$1 20 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand, at 33½c.@34c. for Crude; 51c.@52c. for Refined, in bond; 70c.@72c., for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PEAS—Sales 100 bbls. Canada, at $1 40 ℘ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active to-day, opening firmly, but closing at reduced prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,800 bbls., in lots, at $26 37½@$26 75, closing at $26 37½ for New Mess; $23 50@$24 for 1863-4 Mess; $20 50@$20 75 for Prime Mess, and $18 50@$19 for Prime, ℘ bbl.; also, 4,500 bbls. New Mess, July delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, at $26@$26 75 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in active request, at 12c.@14c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 675 pkgs. Bacon has been in rather more demand, including Cumberland Cut at 13c.@13¼c.; short rib at 14c.@14½c.; long rib at 13c.@14c.; short clear at 15c½.@16c., ℘ lb.; sales 250 boxes. Lard is less active; sales 1,350 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@20c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, in small lots, ℘ lb. Beef continues in fair request at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 540 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive, at $26@$27 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 27c.@35c. for poor to prime State, and 20c.@27c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in fair request, at 10c.@15½c. for poor to prime, ℘ lb. We now quote Butter and Cheese, thus:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	32	@35
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	32	@35
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	28	@30
Welch tubs—first quality	29	@30
Welch tubs—second quality	27	@28
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30	@31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	26	@27
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	23	@25
Grease Butter—original packages	14	@15
Western—light colored	20	@22
Western—common	15	@17

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15	@15½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14	@14½
Farm Dairies—first quality	13½	@14½
Farm Dairies—second quality	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed	10	@11

SKINS—Deer have been quiet; sales 2,000 lbs. Central American, and 3,500 lbs. Sisal on private terms. Goat continue in active request from manufacturers, and sales in large quantities are prevented only by the extreme views of holders, which buyers for the present refuse to accede to. Sales include 25,000 Mexican at prices within the range of quotations: Tampico, 45c.@47½c.; Matamoras, 42c.@45c., in gold, ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales, 17,000 lbs., at 18c.@18½c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, at rising prices. Sales since our last, 1,100 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@14½c., and 3,750 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@14½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 14½c.@19½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 lbs. inferior to choice, at 10½c.@11½c., and 30,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@14c., ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls., at $2 08 ℘ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in rather more request at firmer rates. Sales have been reported of 340,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 55c.@75c.; 85,000 lbs. domestic pulled at [illegible]c.; 65,000 lbs. California, at 30c.@35c.; 550 bales Mestiza, at 30c.@34c.; 2,000 bales Cape, part at 26c.@26½c., in gold; 1,200 bales Australia, &c. on private terms. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the week's sales reached 450,000 bales domestic, at a range of 55c.@75c. for fleece, and 65c.@80c. for super and extra pulled. Included are lots of Illinois fleece at 55c.@61c.; New-York and Vermont at 60c.@65c.; Michigan at 65c.@70c., including a lot of new at the inside figures; and small parcels of Ohio at 70c.@75c. Pulled wool is in good demand; but the better grades are getting quite scarce. New-York City supers and extras have been selling at 65c.@68c., and choice do. do., including State of Maine, at 72½c.@80c. Canada Combing is nominal at 80c. In foreign, the sales have been some 1,500 bales, at full previous rates, as to grade and condition. Included are 450 bales Cape at 35c.@40c., and 150 bales Mestiza, at [illegible]c.@32c. Western farmers seem to be now well aware of the advantages which they possess, on the score of the manufacturer's necessity, for controlling the market and fixing their own prices; and their pretensions have been rather gaining ground of late. But after all, this advantage may prove to be quite short-lived. As long as the Eastern markets continue bare, they may have the game in their own hands and succeed in exacting extreme prices from buyers who are forced into the country. But as soon as new wool begins to accumulate in the markets of consumption, where it must come in competition with and be regulated to a great extent by the price of foreign [illegible], the tide will be apt to turn, manufacturers will withdraw their agents from the country, the consumers will have some voice in adjusting rates, and then a reaction is very likely to set in. With growers of choice Ohio and Pennsylvania clips holding at 75c., which is equivalent to upwards of 80c. laid down here, it is useless to expect the Eastern markets to come up to the Western standard; since choice old Cape wool would be cheaper at 40c. (which is an outside quotation) than the best of domestic new crop at the above figure. New Western wool is beginning to arrive in small quantities, and is generally in better condition and more honestly cleansed and packed than was the case last year. Operators are picking up small lots of Illinois and Wisconsin at 45c.@50c.; Michigan at 50c.@55c., and Ohio at 60c.@65c.—though the best portion of the clip in the last-mentioned State is held, and it is understood that some manufacturing orders have been placed, at something above the outside figures. On the whole, very little progress has been made as yet in the business of marketing the wool crop throughout the country; and buyers and sellers remain apart and rates unsettled."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 11,000 bushels Wheat at 4d.@4½d.; 21,000 bushels Corn at 4d. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, (by steamer,) at 2s. 6d.; 100 tons Spelter on private terms. The market closed heavily, with 449 vessels of all classes in port.

Union Meeting at Augusta, Ga.

SPEECH BY HON. H. W. HILLIARD.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Transcript* reports a meeting held in that city on June 21, in reply to the following call:

The undersigned, citizens of the County of Richmond, believing that the time has arrived when the people, in primary assembly convened, should give expression to their sentiments concerning the relations which Georgia bears to the Union of States, do respectfully invite their fellow-citizens to meet them, at the Masonic Hall, in the City of Augusta, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock

Mayor May presided, and among the speakers was H. W. Hilliard, who said:

"We are not conquered provinces, Sir; we are not territories—we are States of the American Union. I know the President too well to believe that he entertains any other view on this subject. He is a man too loyal to the principles of the constitution to entertain any other view; and I believe, Sir, that he extends military rule over these States, not because he is unwilling to extend our State lines and boundaries to their former status, but because he is not yet assured of a true loyal sentiment prevailing in them. As soon as he is assured of this, he will gladly welcome them back with all their former rights, except such as have been modified by recent events. I am anxious to have those rights restored, to have our civil courts once more opened, and I therefore rejoice that this step has been taken. We come, Sir, to offer no cringing adulations to power, we come with no bending knees; but, standing up like Anglo-Saxons, like brave men, we acknowledge that we have been beaten, but claim to be citizens of a government existing under a constitution—a constitution which ought to be sacred in war as in peace.

Should there be any bitterness or heart-burnings toward me, because I may have been more eager than some to restore peaceful relations to my country, I may say here that I have never seen the day that my heart did not beat warmly and truly for the South—all my hopes were with her—but when the struggle was over, I confess that I was anxious to restore peace to the country. I wish to have no holding back, no such swearing eternal vengeance against the government as Hamilcar made his son Hannibal swear against Rome. But rather let us pursue history and see the result of that conduct. Hannibal, indeed, led his victorious armies for sixteen years in Italy; but at length the genius of Scipio drove him back, and gave effect to the motto, "delenda est Carthago," a motto which was terribly executed. I would have no heart-burnings on the part of the South; and for myself, recognizing this as a Union meeting, I give my heart and hand to the measure. I do not doubt, Sir, that the great body of the people of the South will be true to the Government of the United States.

I have said that we are States; and I think that after the present military government passes away we will revert to all our rights. The proclamations of the President indicate this, and they will be carried out, with such modifications as have been made by the constituted authorities. We must recognize slavery in this country as dead. This is necessary for the well-being of the South. I do not approve the measures which have been taken to produce this result, as constitutional measures, but because they have been too well matured and too successfully carried out to fail. I think they might have been modified; that the emancipation of the slaves should have been gradual; but that is of no consequence now—and I think that the people will accept the result as a finality necessary for the repose, tranquillity and prosperity of the South. With this exception, I think we should go back to our old relations to the general government. I think Georgia will adapt herself to this condition, and without degradation or dishonor to herself. With that cause of strife taken away, what is there to create future discontent? What is there to divide and distract our country again?

The Fire at Newton, N. J.—We learn that the fire which destroyed the Sussex *Herald* office, at Newton, yesterday morning, involved a loss of from $7,000 to $8,000, on which there was an insurance of $5,000. The fire broke out about 3 o'clock in the morning, and the proprietors barely saved their books—losing, however, all their files, records and valuable papers. The loss on the building, the main portion of which was saved, was probably $3,500, insured for $4,000. The building belonged to Mr. A. J. Hill. The proprietors of the *Herald* will go on immediately, refurnishing the office, and issuing the paper next week as usual, if it shall be found possible to do so.

An Albany Saloon-Keeper Robbed of $11,000.—The Albany *Argus* of the 6th has the following: Edward A. Veazie, saloon-keeper, met with a heavy loss on the Fourth. He boards with his sister, at No. 6 Dallius-street, and in the bureau of his room, which is on the third floor of his house, he had $11,000 in United States 7-30s. It was deposited in a mahogany box, and he had counted it on the morning of the Fourth. The house was left alone about an hour and a half in the evening, during the exhibition of the fireworks. When the inmates returned the house was found locked all right, and there was no evidence that a thief had been there. Yesterday morning the bureau drawer was found locked, the mahogany box was locked, a valuable diamond ring remained undisturbed, and the envelope that contained the money was there, but all else was gone. Mr. Veazie says that no one—not even the family—knew he was possessed of the money, except Cashier Williams. Three of the bonds were of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered respectively 48,879, 57,345 and 82,546. The remainder were of $500 each, numbered from 157,173 to 157,188, inclusive.

The Grape Crop in Illinois.—The grape crop, every year growing more important, appears, especially in the western part of the State, to be very promising this season. In Hancock County it is estimated that the yield of wine will amount to nearly 1,000,000 gallons, against 250,000 last year, when the crop was almost an entire failure. Grape culture in that county is becoming very general, almost every farmer in that section having a vineyard. The varieties cultivated are the Catawba, the Delaware, (which produces a quality of wine much like the Försterriesling, one of the best brands of Rhein wine,) and Norton's Seedling, which produces a wine similar to Port. The profits to the producer amount to from $2 to $3 per gallon.

—The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. S. R. Ely, of Roslyn, L. I., by Columbia College at its late commencement.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—Saturday, July 8, 1865.

The board met pursuant to the following call:

New-York, July 8, 1865.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of Common Council.

Sir: You are hereby requested to notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in Special Session in the Chamber of the board, in the City Hall, on Saturday, eighth day of July, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the board.

IGNATIUS FLYNN,
Alderman Fifth District.
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Alderman Ninth District.
PETER MASTERSON,
Alderman Thirteenth District.
JOSEPH SHANNON,
Alderman Sixth District.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Alderman Fifteenth District.
JOHN MOORE,
Alderman First District.
WM. H. GEDNEY,
Alderman Seventh District.
BERNARD KELLY,
Alderman Twelfth District.
JOHN BRICE,
Alderman Eleventh District.

Present—Aldermen Moore, Flynn, Shannon, Gedney, Ryan, Brice, Kelly, O'Brien.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion of Alderman Shannon, Alderman Flynn was called to the chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President pro tem. declared that the board stood adjourned until the first Monday in September.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, on entering upon their responsible duties as contractors for cleaning the streets of this city, have experienced the organized and persistent opposition of the former employes of the City Inspector's Department, who think that intimidation and violence will have the effect of breaking the existing contract and restoring the old system, with all its patronage and extravagance. Satisfied, however, of the legality of the contract, and the motives influencing its few and selfish opponents, the contractors deem it a duty which they owe to the community and themselves to resist this dangerous combination, which defies the expressed wish of the Legislature, attempts by force to drive the laborers now engaged from their employments, and to dictate the manner in which municipal business shall be conducted.

The principal opposition comes from cartmen, owning several carts, and who have been accustomed, by various appliances, to draw large compensation from the city. These men, by intimidation, persuasion and blows, have induced many of the laborers to abandon the work, and assert a determination not to accept employment under any contractors.

The principle involved importantly and seriously affects the rights of all contractors, and if conceded in this instance, will be asserted in others.

This systematic interference, encouraged openly or covertly by men in political authority, embarrasses temporarily the contractors, and compels them to ask the indulgence of the public. The conspiracy is against the City Treasury, rather than the contractors; but with the cooperation of the police, the aid of the courts and the forbearance of our fellow-citizens for a few days, the undersigned will be enabled to discharge every stipulation in their contract, and effectually to frustrate the effort to restore the duty of street cleaning to the City Government, at an expense of $[illegible] annually over the contract price.

BROWN, DEVOE & KNAPP.

No. 3 Tryon-row, July 8, 1865.

Office Board of Assessors,
New Court-house, July 6, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For fencing lots known as ward numbers forty-one and forty-two in block number eighty-nine, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Also, for setting curb and gutter and flagging on Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Forty-eighth-street from Third-avenue to East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Courthouse, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELEVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER,

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid taxes, for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, together with the regular rents for Croton water, for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and to be continued from day to day, until the whole of said property shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily Transcript*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at the office of the New-York *Daily Transcript*, and at the Bureau of Arrears.—Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, New-York, May 26, 1865.

By order of the Comptroller.

JAMES J. GEMBLETON,
Acting Clerk of Arrears.

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Commissioners of the Central Park deem it expedient to alter the grade of the 7th-av., as now fixed by law, from 110th-st. to 135th-st., and to establish the grade of the said avenue from 135th-st. to the Harlem River. All persons interested are hereby notified of the intention of the Commissioners of the Central Park to alter and establish the grade of the said avenue within the limits aforesaid, are requested to examine a plan showing the proposed grade from 110th-st. to the Harlem River at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York City, and sign their consent to the said proposed grade, or state their objections to the same on or before the 22d day of July instant.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

Dated New-York, July 8, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, part 2 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the several acts amendatory thereof; and that

1. The name of the firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is HURXTHAL & BARNUM.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing and jobbing of clothing, to be carried on in the City of New-York.
3. That the names of the general partners are: LEWIS HURXTHAL, of the City of New-York, and CHARLES BARNUM, of Flushing, Long Island; that the names of the special partners are: BEN HURXTHAL and JOHN NEWTON SEARS, both of the City of New-York.
4. That the amount of capital which BEN HURXTHAL as such special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) and the amount of capital which JOHN NEWTON SEARS, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock, is twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000.)
5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the 1st day of July, 1865, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December, 1868.

L. HURXTHAL,
CHAS. BARNUM,
BEN HURXTHAL,
JOHN NEWTON SEARS.

Dated New-York, June 30, 1865.

NOTICE.—MR. JAMES P. WHITFIELD, MEMBER of the New-York Stock Exchange, has this day been admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted under the firm name of GRAHAM, MILBANK & WHITFIELD.

GRAHAM & MILBANK, No. 61 Exchange-place.
New-York, July 8, 1865.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MIRIAM MYERS *against* MORRIS MYERS.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—U. S. 50 cents Tax Rev. stamp cancelled.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his offices, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

CORNELIUS FISKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated June 9, 1865.

The complaint was filed in the offices of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, June 9, 1865.

CORNELIUS FISKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ie12-law6wM

DRY GOODS

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT
SHIRT
MADE TO ORDER OR
READY-MADE.

The cheapest, finest and best fitting shirt sold in this city.

MEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
IN
GREAT VARIETY,
at the Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl-st.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

United States Sanitary Commission,
Central Office, Washington, D. C., July 4, 1865.

TO THE BRANCHES AND AID SOCIETIES of the United States Sanitary Commission:

In a circular, (No. 90,) issued from this office May 15, you were called on to continue your labors in collecting and forwarding supplies up to this present date. For the alacrity you have shown in complying with this request, under circumstances so unfavorable to zeal, we tender you special thanks. Your continued support has enabled us to extend a generous assistance to our armies gathered at Washington, Louisville and elsewhere, before being finally mustered out of service. When you have forwarded to our receiving-depots such supplies as you may now have on hand, we shall find our storehouses sufficiently recruited to meet all remaining wants of the service. In the Eastern Department our work of supply is substantially done, with the exception of a small service still required in the neighborhood of Washington. In the Western Department it may continue, on a very diminished scale, a couple of months longer. In Texas and the Gulf, possibly the supply service may last all Summer. But by economy of our stores in hand, we feel authorized to say that after collecting what is already in existence, we shall be able to meet all just demands made upon us. We, therefore, in accordance with our promise, notify our branches that their labors in collecting supplies for us may finally cease from this date. We shall make no further requisition upon them except in regard to supplies already in their hands or on their way to them. We hope our branches will use all diligence in forwarding to our receiving-depots, through the accustomed channels, whatever stores may reach them from their S. aid societies, or any they have in hand. All balances in cash left in the branch treasuries, after settling up their local affairs, will be forwarded to G. T. Strong, Esq., Treasurer of the United States Sanitary Commission. So far as any of our branches are engaged in other portions of our work than in collecting and forwarding supplies, their labors will continue as long as those of the commission itself may last. But the supply of work is over, and the characteristic labors of the women of the land in furnishing hospital clothing and comforts for sick and wounded soldiers are completed. Henceforward, during the few months of existence still allotted to the Sanitary Commission to complete its work of collecting the pensions and back pay of the soldiers, in which it already has one hundred and twenty-seven offices established to make up its scientific record and close up its widely-extended affairs, there will be no probable necessity for addressing the women of the country, and this circular may be our last opportunity until the final report of the commission is made of expressing the gratitude of the board for their patient, humane and laborious devotion to our common work. For more than four years the United States Sanitary Commission has depended on its branches, mainly directed and controlled by women, for keeping alive the interest in its works in all the villages and homes of the country, for establishing and banding together the Soldiers' Aid Societies which in thousands have sprung up and united their strength in our service. By correspondence and by actual visitation, as well as by a system of canvassers, you, at the centres of influence, have maintained your hold upon the homes of the land, and kept your storehouses and ours full of their contributions. By what systematic and business-like devotion of your time and talents you have been able to accomplish this, we have been studious and admiring observers. Your volunteer work has had all the regularity of paid labor. In a sense of responsibility, in system, in patient persistency, in attention to wearisome details, in a victory over the fickleness which commonly besets the work of volunteers, you have rivaled the discipline, the patience and courage of soldiers in the field—soldiers enlisted for the war. Not seldom, indeed, your labors, continued through frosts and heats, and without intermission for years, have broken down your health. But your ranks have always been kept full—and full, too, of the best, most capable and noble women in the country. Nor do we suppose that you, who have controlled and inspired our branches, and with whom it has been our happiness to be brought into personal contact, are, because acting in a larger sphere, more worthy of our thanks and respect than the women who have maintained our village Soldiers' Aid Societies. Indeed, the ever-cheering burden of your communications to us has been the praise and love inspired in you by the devoted patriotism, the self-sacrificing zeal of the aid societies, and of their individual contributors. Through you we have heard the same glowing and tear-moving tales of the sacrifices made by humble homes and hands in behalf of our work which we so often hear from their comrades of privates in the field, who throughout the war have often won the laurels their officers have worn, and have been animated by motives of pure patriotism, unmixed with hope of promotion or desire for recognition or praise, to give their blood and their lives for the country of their hearts. To you and through you to the Soldiers' Aid Societies, and through them to each and every contributor to our supplies, to every woman who has sewed a seam or knitted a stocking in the service of the Sanitary Commission, we now return our most sincere and hearty thanks—thanks which are not ours only, but those of the camps, the hospitals, the transports, the prisons, the pickets and the lines, where your love and labor have sent comfort, protection, relief, and sometimes life itself. It is not too much to say that the army of women at home has fully matched, in patriotism and sacrifices, the army of men in the field. The mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of America have been worthy of the sons and brothers, husbands and fathers who were fighting their battles. After having contributed their living treasures to the war, what wonder they sent so freely after them all else that they had? And this precious sympathy between the firesides and the camp fires, between the bayonet and the needle, the tanned cheek and the pale face, has kept the nation one; has carried the homes into the ranks, and kept the ranks in the homes, until a sentiment of oneness, of irresistible unanimity, in which domestic and social, civil and religious, political and military elements entered, qualifying, strengthening, enriching and sanctifying all, has at last conquered all obstacles and given us an overwhelming, a profound and a permanent victory. It has been our precious privilege to be your almoners; to manage and distribute the stores you have created and given us for the soldiers and sailors. We have tried to do our duty impartially, diligently, wisely. For the means of carrying on this vast work, which has grown up in our hands, keeping pace with the growing immensity of the war and which we are now about to lay down, after giving the American public an account of our stewardship, we are chiefly indebted to the money created by the fairs which American women inaugurated and conducted, and to the supplies collected by you under our organization. To you, then, is finally due the largest part of whatever gratitude belongs to the Sanitary Commission. It is as it should be. The soldier will return to his home to thank his wife, mother, sister, daughter for so tenderly looking after him in camp and field, in hospital and prison; and thus it will be seen that it is the homes of the country which have wrought out this great salvation, and that the men and the women of America have an equal part in its glory and its joy. Invoking the blessing of God upon you all, we are gratefully and proudly your fellow-laborers,

H. W. BELLOWS, President.
A. D. BACHE, Vice-President.
F. L. OLMSTED,
GEO. T. STRONG,
Treasurer and of the Standing Committee.
ELISHA HARRIS,
W. H. VAN BUREN,
WOLCOTT GIBBS, } Standing Committee.
S. G. HOWE,
C. R. AGNEW,
J. S. NEWBERRY,
Secretary of Western Department.
T. M. CLARK,
R. W. BURNETT,
MARK SKINNER,
JOSEPH HOLT, } Standing Committee.
HORACE BINNEY, Jr.,
J. H. HAYWARD,
J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT,
C. J. STILLE,
E. B. McCAGG,
JNO. S. BLATCHFORD, General Secretary.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTLE WORKS,
No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.

WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,

will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF INTELLIGENCE and business capacity, with from $300 to $500 at his disposal, to take an interest in an established and flourishing enterprise, where his services can be honorably and pleasantly occupied. Address S. P. A., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE flouring-mill in Michigan; will be exchanged for cash, real estate and petroleum stocks. A. M. KELLOGG, No. 37 Nassau-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—NEARLY thorough bred, six years old, only fifteen and a half hands high, dark bay with black points; warranted perfectly sound in every respect; will not be sold to a dealer. Apply at the stable No. 58 West 15th-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—NO TOP buggy, first rate order; also, second-hand rockaway, light, two seats. Apply to S. R. SOUTHARD, No. 210 Market-st.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING A GOOD family horse to sell, will please address, with particulars and description, HUDSON, Box No. 2,226 Post-office.

PERSONAL.

TO RETURNED SOLDIERS.—INFORMATION wanted of GEORGE A. PORTER, of Company K, 14th regiment, Brooklyn, taken prisoner May 1864. Was at Andersonville and other prisons. Any information in regard to him is most anxiously solicited by WM. PORTER & SONS, No. 271 Pearl-st.

A LADY OF EDUCATION, WHO IS AN excellent and rapid writer, would like to obtain a position as copyist, or would make an engagement as reader for a few hours daily, to an invalid or any one requiring such service. Address Miss JOHNS Station D, Bible House.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required for the use of this office and depot, until the 10th day of May, 1866, the following articles of stationery:

Letter Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 11 lbs. to the ream.
Foolscap Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 12 lbs. to the ream.
Blotting Paper, white, first-class, 100 lbs. to the ream.
Folio-post Paper, white, ruled, first-class, 24 lbs. to the ream.
Envelope Paper, best quality,
Envelopes, straw color, No. 9, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 10, best quality.
Envelopes, white, No. 6.
Lead Pencils, Faber's or Eagle, No. 2.
Steel Pens.
Pen-holders.
Seal Wafers, boxes.
Sealing Wax, best English, small sticks.
Black Ink, quart bottles, Maynard & Noyes.
Arnold's Chemical Writing Fluid, quarts.
Black Ink, quarts, copying.
Red Ink, David's, No. 3.
Inkstands.
Paper-folders.
Rulers.
Quills.
Office Tape, best linen.
Memorandum Books.
Blank Books, cap ½ bound, two, three, four, five and six quires.

Samples of the above articles can be seen, or further information with regard to the same, can be received by application to this office. Bidders will present with their bids, samples of the articles they propose to deliver.

Bonds will be required from the successful bidder for the faithful performance of the contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Stationery," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A. Depot.

ARMY SUPPLIES—FORAGE.

Office Commissary of Subsistence,
No. 6 State-st., New-York, July 7, 1865.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for supplying hay for the use of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, to be delivered at any Pier on the North River, in New-York City, to be designated from time to time by the undersigned, and in such quantities as may be required, not exceeding five hundred tons in any calendar month, from the 12th of July, 1865, to the 30th of September, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the amount required to be delivered during the intervening days.

The hay must be timothy, of good quality, securely baled, subject to a rigid inspection, and reweighed by some competent person appointed on the part of the government. Each proposal to be entertained must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, ——— B———, of the city (or town) of ———, county of ———, State of ———, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at any designated pier on the North River, in New-York City, such an amount of Hay, not exceeding five hundred tons in any calendar month, of the kind, quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at ——— cents per pound, gross weight.

———————."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.

——————— ———————."

Payment will be made monthly, or as soon as funds are received, *in such funds as may be furnished by* the government for the purpose.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District-Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Hay." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders must be present at the opening of the bids, or their bids will not be considered.

A. L. CARLTON, Capt. and C. S. V.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of
Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence,
No. 4 State-st., New-York, July 8, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined, and bungs sealed.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part.

Samples must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all, or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required, for the use of this depot until the 1st of May, 1866, the following articles:

Nails, 8 dps. 10d. and 12d.
Lamp Oil, gallon, sperm.
Box Chisels.
Box Scrapers.
Wooden Mallets, iron-bound.
Nail Hammers.
Marking Pots.
Marking Brushes, assorted.
Trucks, Nos. 3 and 5.
Bailing Twine.
Brass Lanterns, for oil.
Corn Brooms.

Further information can be had by applying at this office. Bonds will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed necessary for the interest of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Hardware," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York, July 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing by contract, in such quantities and at such times as may be required at and for the use of this depot, until May 1, 1866, Furnace Coal and Red Ash Coal, Egg size.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to

Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M.-Gen.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN MEAL.

Office Depot Commissary of Subsistence,
Fort Monroe, Va., June 26, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until Saturday, July 15, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing this depot with one thousand barrels of best quality kiln-dried Corn Meal, every ten days during the two months ensuing from date of contract, or until further notice. The Corn Meal to be delivered at Fort Monroe, Va., or Norfolk, Va., in clean, well-coopered flour barrels, containing 196 pounds each, net, the deliveries to commence at once.

Bidders will be governed by the conditions usually required by the advertisements of the Subsistence Department, and will furnish with their proposals, satisfactory guarantees that should their bids be accepted, they will at once enter into bonds for the fulfillment of the contract.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids. Payments to be made monthly, in such funds as may be on hand.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Corn Meal," and addressed to the undersigned.

JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S. V.
Fort Monroe, Va.

Office of the Street Commissioner,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelop, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading Forty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
For regulating and grading Sixty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.
For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.
For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street, from Avenue A to East River.
For regulating and grading One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.
For regulating, grading and curb and guttering One Hundred and Twentieth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.
For regulating and grading the sidewalks and curb and gutter the streets between West and Washington streets, which intersect West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken streets.
For curb, gutter and flagging Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets.
For rebuilding Pier foot of Twenty-second-street, North River.
For rebuilding Pier number sixty, North River.
For rebuilding outer portion of Pier number twenty, North River.
For rebuilding Pier number thirty-eight, East River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, July seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Forage Department, Corner Whitehall
and Bridge sts., New-York, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive written proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.

S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.	
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.	
One copy 1 year	$3 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.	
One copy 1 year	$2 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TWO LIVING WHALES. Afternoon, at 3 and Evening at 7¾ o'clock, THE GREEN MONSTER.

WALLACK'S—STILL WATERS RUN DEEP—BLACK EYED SUSAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-Haven *Palladium* says: "SAMUEL SLY, the deluded old man, and the murderer of JUSTUS MATTHEWS, of whose plan to starve himself to death we gave a full account in our issue of Friday evening last, died the same afternoon. He persisted in refusing all food and drink until death. His end was peaceful, and he retained his perceptions of all that was going on around him to the last; retaining to the last also his impressions that he was the prophet Elijah."

The President gave an audience Saturday to a deputation of Virginians who wished him to so alter the amnesty proclamation as to dispense with the clause which excludes from its benefits persons who are worth more than $20,000. The President, after a free and plain conversation, said he would look at the papers which they presented, but so far he had seen no reason for removing the exception.

A Washington dispatch intimates that there will soon be more definite action concerning the trial of DAVIS. If it should be determined to try him for treason, the proceedings will take place before a civil tribunal. The government is said, however, to have discovered new proofs of his complicity with the assassins of President LINCOLN.

GOV. MURPHY, of Arkansas, reports a deplorable state of affairs in that State. He charges the rebel leaders with permitting their troops to disband themselves before their surrender, so that they have scattered themselves in every direction, taking arms and ammunition, plundering and robbing without discrimination. There is much destitution in the State.

The agents of the Quartermaster's Department, during the last week, have disposed of over 10,000 mules and horses, and 2,500 ambulances and army wagons, besides a vast amount of harness, &c. Most of the horses sold brought a reasonable figure. Some of the ambulances were sold as high as $75.

It is stated that the leading Masons of Massachusetts are about to invite their most influential brethren at the South to visit them and partake of their hospitalities, that the memories of past strifes may be blotted out and the Union commence, where it should, in the individual hearts.

Some of the citizens of New-Brunswick, N. J., have procured and presented to Brig.-Gen. JOHN B. MCINTOSH of that city, a large, handsome and costly silver salver, as an evidence of their respect for his gallant deeds and sacrifices in the cause of his country.

All the fish in a large fresh water aquarium in the court of the Charlestown, Mass., State Prison, were killed last week, by simply letting in water through pipes in which the air had been a long time standing. Water which would kill a fish is not likely to be quite safe or healthy to drink.

The Washington *Chronicle* learns that the Department of State has been officially informed that the Spanish Government purposes issuing orders to the Captain-General of Cuba to deliver to the United States Government the insurgent ram *Stonewall*, now at Havana.

A large number of Major and Brigadier Generals, who have been on detached service for some time past, are shortly to be mustered out. Other officers who have been employed in field service will, it is understood, be assigned, when necessary, to fill their places.

Applications were made on Friday, by the friends of Mrs. SURRATT, HERROLD and ATZEROTH, for the bodies of the deceased. The answer returned was that the request could not at present be complied with.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that the statement that Mr. SEWARD has placed his resignation at the disposition of the President, is entirely unfounded.

A Montreal journal says it is understood that Mr. COURSOL will at once be restored to his offices of Police Magistrate and Judge of Sessions.

President JOHNSON's health continues to improve, and he will probably be prepared to receive visitors early this week.

Gen. SLOUGH, late Military Governor of Alexandria, has been relieved and ordered to Denver, Colorado Territory.

The Hon. JOS. A. WRIGHT, recently appointed Minister, will leave for Prussia about the 1st of August.

FROM EUROPE.

The *Belgian*, at Father Point, and the *City of Baltimore*, at this port, bring advices from Europe to the 30th ult. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says, that the American Ministers in Germany are instructed to obtain treaties, or, at any rate, binding promises, that German emigrants who have collected in the United States, before acquitting themselves of military service in Germany, shall not be held responsible for the omission and conscripted after return. At a meeting of the Cotton Supplies Association at Manchester, the speakers generally looked upon two million bales as the maximum to be expected from the South, with but little probability of speedily obtaining it. Parliament was to be dissolved July 6. Public business was virtually completed. The House of Lords, on motion of the Earl of DERBY, rejected by a majority of twenty-one the bill passed by the House of Commons to modify the oaths required of Catholic members of Parliament. Electioneering for Parliament was growing warmer. The *Great Eastern* safely anchored at the Nore on the evening of the 24th ult., where she was to remain until about July 8. The shipment of coals and stores and other preparations were busily progressing. Marshal CANROBERT has been appointed commander of the Army of Paris. The Italian Government had rejected the terms proposed by the Pope for the settlement of the question of Bishops. The negotiations were broken off. United States Five-Twenties had reached 72 in the London market.

LOCAL NEWS.

There were no returning regiments arriving either yesterday or Saturday. To-day several regiments are likely to come from down the coast and Washington. Saturday afternoon, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment was the recipient of a formal reception at the hands of its numerous city friends. A fine collation was spread in the armory of the Seventh Regiment, and speeches were made and songs sung. The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York is a crack organization, and comes home in a most creditable manner.

Mr. GEORGE MCCREA was accidentally drowned, last evening, while bathing off Pier No. 39 East River.

The subscription to the Seven-thirty Loan on Saturday amounted to $5,251,500. The total subscriptions for the week were $20,848,300.

The Stock Exchange on Saturday continued firm and active. The decision of Judge NELSON, of the United States Court, against taxing sales made by Bankers and Brokers for their own account, contributed to the business in Government Stocks, especially among the firms engaged in these securities and Wall-street. Money easy. Gold 140.

Our Foreign Relations—Good Advice from a Good Quarter.

In a recent speech at Cincinnati which we published a few days since, Gen. SHERMAN thus expressed himself upon a subject of general interest:

> "Our country now has a good start in life, and its welfare is in our keeping. It is a country wonderful in yet undeveloped resources. In your own beautiful State of Ohio—the finest in this whole country—scarcely one acre of ten is under cultivation. Let us then go on in peace and harmony with the peaceful pursuits of life. When all is under cultivation, and we have a population as dense as that of Europe, it will be soon enough for us to trample on each other's heels. We have a future of peace now before us—an honorable peace; and, so help me God, *I do not want to hear of war again for fifty years to come at least.* When other nations attempt to trample on our national rights, we shall have an opportunity of resuming the business of war. But now that the war is over, I am a peace man; all of my army are peace men; 'SHERMAN's bummers' [laughter] are all peace men."

The whole sentiment of the country will respond to these noble utterances. They are worthy of the illustrious soldier by whom they were made. We have had enough of war—enough of its slaughter, enough of its excitement, enough of its glory. Never on the face of the earth was war more absolutely necessary than was that war by which we have just saved the nation's life; and nothing but its necessity reconciled the American people to its existence and its sacrifices. It has been nobly, successfully and gloriously closed; and there is not one man in a hundred, of all the American people, who wish ever to see this country again involved in the calamities which war entails.

GEN. SHERMAN's advice is that of a statesman. It is for our people now to devote themselves to the pursuits of peace. They have to reinvigorate the industries which the war has checked or suspended. The agriculture of the country needs fresh attention, and will abundantly reward the largest possible increase of labor and care. The debt of the country will for many years press heavily upon its resources, and will demand the most careful and constant effort to provide for its extinction. In large portions of the country the war has reduced the people to destitution, and not only swept away the accumulations of previous industry, but deprived them utterly of the means of renewing their labors. All these things demand attention. It is of the utmost importance that the industrial prosperity of the nation be at once restored—that the ravages of war be replaced by the products of labor, and that the vigor and energy characteristic of our people be at once infused into every department of industry.

Fortunately all this is easy of achievement. There is not the slightest reason for war with any power on earth. Indeed, so powerful has been the impression made upon Europe by the triumph of our national arms, that we never enjoyed more of that respect from other nations which is the surest guarantee of peace, than we do now. We have neither quarrel, nor cause for quarrel, with any government in the world. We have claims upon England for damages inflicted upon our commerce by the piratical cruisers that were built in her ports and armed from her arsenals. Those claims will be presented and pressed; but it is certain that they will either be paid or referred, by mutual consent, to the arbitration of some friendly power. It is preposterous to suppose that they can ever be a cause of war.

With France we have no difference. Whatever the secret thoughts and wishes of her Emperor may have been, in his conduct toward us we have no well-grounded cause of complaint. And since the war was ended, the congratulations of the government, and its protestations of friendship, have been as profuse and emphatic as the most exacting could desire.

The presence of a French army in Mexico, for the support of a monarchy there, is, it is true, a source of anxiety. Most assuredly, it is regarded with an unfriendly eye by our people—as hostile to our institutions, and menacing to our future peace. But a little time will correct all this. If MAXIMILIAN succeeds in establishing order in Mexico, he will only thereby render his own permanent rule all the more precarious. The people of Mexico, just in proportion as they become prosperous and powerful, will grow intolerant of a foreign dynasty imposed upon them from abroad. He may maintain the forms and semblance of imperial authority, but he will of necessity adapt his rule to the sentiments and necessities of the people at large. In his demand for free education—in his resistance to the bigoted supremacy of the Catholic priesthood, and in various other measures which he has adopted, he has indicated a disposition to base his rule solely upon the will and welfare of the people at large. A few years will either witness his success—which will be simply establishing republican institutions under an imperial form—or he will be forced to leave the country by the impatience and resistance of the people themselves. For either event we can afford to wait. No interest of ours suffers in the least from the experiment he is now making; indeed, its success would redound quite as much to our advantage as to his own. Nor does any principle demand premature interference on our part with affairs in the country he seeks to rule.

Every nation desires to be at peace with us. With none have we any cause of quarrel, and every dictate of interest, every prompting of the popular heart, confirms the advice of Gen. SHERMAN—that we avoid all foreign entanglements and devote ourselves, heartily and zealously, to the pursuits of peace and the restoration of the national prosperity which the war has checked.

THE FIVE-TWENTIES.—The news from Europe to-day, indicates that the Five-Twenties have partially recovered from the fall they had on the 23d and 24th of last month, on the receipt in the London market of American advices by the *Persia*. The latest London quotations we had by the *China* was 70⅞. On the 22d, the highest figure reached was 74½. Our news by the *Belgian* to-day, is to the 30th, at which date the quotation was 72. Our surmise, therefore, that the fall was a small stock-jobbing trick operated upon private advices relative to Mr. SEWARD's acknowledgment of the British withdrawal of rebel belligerent rights, will turn out, in all probability, to be correct. Mr. SEWARD, it will be remembered, in making the announcement of the withdrawal of belligerent recognition by France, said, addressing the Secretary of the Navy:

> "I have the honor to inform you that it has been made known to this department by the Minister of the United States residing in France, that the Imperial Government of that country has removed all restriction, heretofore imposed by it upon the naval intercourse with the United States. I have also the pleasure to inform you that I have learned, in the same authentic manner, that *the Imperial Government of France has withdrawn from the insurgents of the United States the character of belligerents, which heretofore that government had conceded to them, and these proceedings by the Government of France have been prompted by the express desire of reviving the old sympathies between the two nations*, whose interests and traditions constantly invite them to cultivate the most cordial relations. I beg leave to suggest the importance of communicating these facts to the proper officers of the navy."

It was two days later when Mr. SEWARD made his announcement on the same subject in regard to Great Britain, and on that occasion he used the following words, which placed in contrast with the cordial tone of his acknowledgment in the case of the French Government, might, for the moment, be made to bear an unfriendly significance:

> "I have the honor to transmit for your information a correspondence between Sir FREDERICK W. BRUCE and this department, upon the subject of the withdrawal of the pretended concession of belligerent rights to the insurgents. In view of this correspondence, I suggest, therefore, that you communicate to the naval officers of the United States the resuls following therefrom, viz.: First—Great Britain withdraws her concession heretofore made of a belligerent character from the insurgents. Second—*The withdrawal of the twenty-four hour rule has not been made absolute by Great Britain; and that therefore the customary courtesies are not to be paid by our vessels to those of the British navy.*"

The tumble of four per cent. might easily be brought about by private advices, supplying a forced construction of the letters of the Secretary of State. The full text of the letters themselves would present nothing particularly alarming on the other side of the Atlantic more than on this.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation and Wealthy Secessionists.

The President, it will be seen by the Washington dispatches to-day, is strongly importuned to modify that portion of his Amnesty Proclamation which denies the benefit of a general pardon to Southern residents, worth over twenty thousand dollars, who took part voluntarily in the late rebellion. The arguments in support of the Virginia petitioners in the immediate case before the Executive are specious enough; and in some special instances they may be sustained perhaps on strong and indisputable ground. But these strong and well-supported cases are just such as the special pardoning power held by the President can with proper effect be applied to, while the spurious cases—such as Mr. JOHNSON refers to when he speaks of the Southern residents that have made money by war contracts, &c.—get their proper award under the Amnesty Proclamation as it now stands.

Those wealthy residents who have taken no active part in forcing their particular State into insurrection, by the agency of the State Legislature; who have not volunteered as active participants in the rebellion; who have not increased their gains by contracts with the Confederate Government; who have not been active contributors to the Ways and Means Committees of the Confederate Congress; who have not been partners with the British blockade-running interest in the exchange of cotton for cannon, shells, iron-clad rams, and-so-forth, will have no difficulty whatever in showing the actual facts of their personal history. Upon an authenticated report of these facts, the President will act not only liberally, but promptly; so that the innocent shall not suffer for the sins of the guilty. But for the Executive now to step forward, in consideration of the claims of a minority—and a small minority at that—of innocent participators in the rebellion, of the wealthy class, and modify his proclamation in one of its most important provisions, would, we think, be casting an ungenerous slight upon the *poor* loyalists of the South, *whether black or white*, and would at the same time be holding out something very much like a premium for treason hereafter. The wealthy petitioners from Virginia may be allowed some grace, but we hardly think they are entitled to ask for this measure of it.

There are doubtless not a few cases of wealthy planters, manufacturers or traders at the South, wherein it could be shown that neither, during the first era of secession, nor during the progress of the war were they active participants in the insurrection; that they submitted to a state of things over which they had no control, and that their wealth is as honestly gotten as that of the most loyal of those who desire to sit in judgment on them. We say, there are such cases without any doubt—probably in every one of the late seced States, from Arkansas to South Carolina.

But these are cases which bear but the smallest conceivable proportion to the number of wealthy residents of the late Confederacy who not only went, heart and soul into the rebellion themselves at the first cry of Secession, but who by their example, by their influence, by means of threats, and by every vile agency they could employ, dragged their poor, illiterate, unthinking neighbors into the swindle. To forget and overlook the high crime of these men, in the interests of a minority of the same wealthy class—guiltless, or less guilty of the blood-shedding of these four years, would be a weakness which could only be called criminal. Such a course, moreover, would be doubly unjust to the loyal spirit of the community, when it is borne in mind that none of the really guiltless, however wealthy they are, need be, or will be sufferers from their inability to participate in the Executive clemency. It is precisely for such exceptional classes as this that the President, in his amnesty proclamation, uses these words:

> *"Special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended, as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."*

It can do no harm either to the principles or the feelings of those for whom the Virginia deputation specially petition, if they shall be obliged to go through the form herein prescribed, in order to get release from the penalty of treason—even if it is treason in its most passive or neutral form of which they have been guilty. If they see the evil of rebellion as clearly as to entitle them to ask for a general and unconditional remission of the penalties attaching thereto, they cannot have any unconquerable objections, we take it, to ask the clemency of the Executive in their individual cases, as prescribed in the amnesty proclamation.

It is greatly to the advantage of the whole country—North and South—that President JOHNSON does not receive these Southern petitioners as he might receive a deputation from the Fejee Islands—without knowing much about where they came from, what their mission was, or what might be the effect of his opening dealings with them. President JOHNSON knows the country these delegates come from—thoroughly. If he does not know the individuals who have been loyal and disloyal, who have been active Secessionists, or who have been passive Secessionists, he knows the *classes*, at least, who have been, or who *have not* been all this. And he frankly tells the Virginia gentlemen that he is possessed of that knowledge, and that his general policy is, in a measure, squared and framed thereby—although he promises, at the same time, to give full consideration to their representations.

In this reply of the President's it might be supposed that the factionists who affect to fear that his reconstruction policy is too favorable to the leaders of secession, would discover, if they do not confess to the discovery, that the very first consideration in the President's mind in providing for the rehabilitation of the Southern States, is to see that those who participate legally in the organization of the separate State government, *do not include the natural incurable leaders of the late rebellion.* We take it, that is the philosophy of the very clause of the amnesty proclamation of which the Virginia delegation complain. The radical opponents of Mr. JOHNSON's policy are not expected to admit this, or to admit anything like it. But they can't help seeing it nevertheless—just as clearly as the Virginia delegation see it.

THE BRITISH COTTON SPECULATORS.—By the *Belgian's* news this morning it will be seen that the Manchester cotton speculators have arrived at the conclusion that two million bales is the utmost amount of cotton likely to be got out of the South, and that this will not be speedily obtained. Possibly these far-seeing dealers will discover before long that they are under-estimating the amount by a considerable reckoning, and that their speculations on that basis will hardly pay. The release of internal as well as external trade throughout the South, under the President's last proclamation, will spoil not a few cotton speculations at home and abroad. And Manchester need not be in too great a hurry to settle the rates for the raw stuff until we see what there is of it. It will take far less time to show this than our foreign factory friends can well appreciate.

SOUTHERN THOUGHT-PLANTERS.—Nearly all the Southern soldiers from all the armies of the Confederacy, and from the prisoner camps of the North, have now got back to their homes in the various States from which they originally came. They will undoubtedly have tales to tell of their exploits during the four-years' struggle; but they will also carry in their own persons and in their reminiscences proofs of the greatness of the Union, of the power of the government, of the valor of the North, and of the fact that they were beaten, broken, and hopelessly crushed in their struggle; that the cause for which they fought was irretrievably ruined, and that the Union is established in immovable stability. The old ideas, as well as the old institutions of the South will thus be uprooted, and a better crop of things and thoughts will be planted.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.—The eagerness of a New-York journal to bring about a disruption of the Cabinet, by a daily rehash of barroom gossip, relating to different members, is noticed in the Washington *Chronicle* of Saturday. That journal says:

> "Again is it seriously stated in some of the New-York papers, that Mr. SEWARD has placed his resignation as Secretary of State at the disposition of the President, and again is it necessary to stamp the statement as ridiculously false. The country will be glad to learn that Mr. SEWARD is rapidly recovering strength, and in a short time he will probably be relieved of much of the inconvenience produced by the fracture of his maimed limbs. He attended Cabinet yesterday, and, though keenly feeling the last blow that has fallen upon his hearthstone, has braced himself steadily to the great work in hand—a work needing his constant and conscientious vigilance and direction."

THE BULWARKS OF THE THRONE.—The measure which passed the British House of Commons, a few days ago, to release Roman Catholics from an obnoxious test oath, has been summarily rejected by the House of Lords. The majority reached the respectable number of twenty-one, and on this occasion the champion of the Crown and the Established Church was Lord DERBY himself. The reigning dynasty, the constitution and its appendages generally, are thus safe a few years longer, for every Catholic who takes an official oath is still obliged to swear to what he doesn't believe.

Mr. B. S. OSBON, the naval reporter, who after a six months' imprisonment in the Old Capitol and New-York County Jail, and who was tried by a court-martial in this city, has again resumed his connection with the press of New-York. His health is slowly improving, and he is in hopes at an early day to be in as good condition as in days of yore. He has opened an office at No. 132 Nassau-street, Room No. 23. Letters addressed to him should be directed to Box No. 6,707 New-York Post-office.

Amusements.

The new play of "Arrah-na-Pogue," by Messrs. DION BOUCICAULT and E. H. HOUSE, will be brought out at Niblo's Garden to-night. Few plays have created a greater sensation in the theatrical world. We may safely anticipate for it a hearty public acceptance, for its popularity in England is unquestionable. Mr. WHEATLEY has exhausted the resources of his establishment in its production, and the cast is singularly strong, introducing two new artists, Mr. J. H. GLENNY and Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON, and restoring to the stage that capital actor of small parts, Mr. CHARLES PETERS, who, it will be remembered, was severely hurt a few months since.

"Oliver Twist" has been withdrawn from the bill at Wallack's, and a complete and interesting change is offered to-night. TOM TAYLOR's comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep" is to be given, with Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mr. J. W. WALLACK and Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT in the principal *rôles*. After this, the nautical drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," with Mr. DAVENPORT as *William*, and Miss EYTINGE as *Susan*. The gentleman will sing a couple of songs, and dance a sailor's hornpipe. We notice with much pleasure that Miss EYTINGE's benefit is fixed for Wednesday next, on which occasion the lady will appear for the first times as *Nancy Sikes* in "Oliver Twist," and as *Lady Freelove* in "A Day After the Wedding." We hope sincerely that this talented artist will meet with a hearty response from the public.

Miss KATE REIGNOLDS draws attentive and appreciative audiences to the Broadway theatre, where that singular play the "Angel of Midnight" is the attraction.

The whales still live at BARNUM's, but their health is precarious, and those who would "strike ile" should lose no time in doing so, or the chance may be gone forever. Mr. BARNUM announces that the Museum is the coolest place in the city, and that he ventilates it with 30,000 feet of pure air every minute. The grand combination pantomime troupe commences an engagement here to-day with the gorgeous spectacular piece called the "Green Monster, or the White Knight and Giant Warrior." It has been in preparation for many months, and will, we are sure, be rendered excellently under the stage direction of Mr. C. K. FOX. The principal pantomimist is Mons. BAPTISTINO, and the principal danseuse Mlle. AURIOL.

The Saratoga Opera.

The long-needed desideratum at Saratoga, of a first-class place of amusement, is achieved, thanks to the enterprising liberality of the brothers LELAND—the men of many hotels and the proprietors of that mammoth establishment at the Springs, "Union Hall." Yielding to the solicitations of this most fashionable of watering-places—who, accustomed to the luxuries of opera, concert and first-class dramatic amusements in the Empire City, and who naturally weary of dancing, flirtation and small-talk, seek to be amused in place of amusing themselves—the LELANDS, last season, determined to erect an opera-house in the spacious grounds attached to Union Hall, and in connection with it—although it has another frontage on the street running parallel, for the convenience of other visitors—and the theatre is now *un fait accompli.*

The building is chastely elegant in design, and luxuriantly comfortable in all the details of the auditorium, which is calculated to readily accommodate sixteen hundred persons, although three or four hundred more can be squeezed in—neither pains nor expense having been spared to render it a *bijou* theatre, challenging comparison with any metropolitan establishment, whether before or behind the curtain. The stage is most commodious and filled with all the latest mechanical improvements, being also well stocked with scenery, on which no less than five artists have been engaged for months past. The *coup d'œil*, when the theatre is filled with the beauty and fashion of New-York and our other large cities, will be superb.

The Messrs. LELAND have intrusted the management to that well-known and enterprising theatrical and operatic impresario, Mr. LEONARD GROVER, who will open the Saratoga Opera House with a full dramatic company this (Monday) evening. Later in the season Italian opera will be given, by MARETZEK's company, and, in all probability, a few nights of German opera.

SUMMER CORRESPONDENCE.

Popularity of New-London as a Watering Place—The Hotels, Cottages and Beach—The Absent Sailor Boy—A Bit of Romance—The Regatta.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-LONDON, Friday, July 7, 1865.

Each returning season adds so much to the popularity of New-London as a watering place, and contributes so materially to its popularity as a town, that the task of correspondent from it is not only pleasant but one necessary to be performed. Few places, within easy range of the city are more beautiful. Placed on the banks of a noble river, and in sight of the Atlantic, it combines the soft atmosphere of an inland city with the more bracing results of a sea shore retreat. Vegetation stretches to the water's-edge. The narrowest strip of road seperates the shade from the shore. Nothing can well exceed the shy softness of the beach as it flashed in the tide. It is not incommoded with rank debris, which piles itself so frequently elsewhere. And this reminds me that as there is but little seaweed to gather, so there are hapily few farmers to gather it. I love the farmer intensely, but love him best at a distance. An amphibious species of agriculturist is, however, frequently seen "plying his vocation," as B. B. would say. He digs clams—a profitable, albeit a somewhat moist, occupation.

There are many boarding houses in New-London of the Summer sort, and one big hotel called the Pequod House. The latter is gaily situated, and during the season is liberally patronised. A great many members of foreign embassies pass their vacation here, and no doubt enjoy a pleasant little game of diplomacy amongst themselves. In *their* business it is always best to keep the instruments bright and ready for immediate use. The Pequod House and the cottages connected with it are rapidly filling up. Once or twice a week the band from the fort (and the band is the most considerable part of the garrison,) comes over, and sets all the visitors in motion. The proprietor of the hotel has his own cottage in the vicinity, and a little rock in front of it, with a little summer-house on the top, and little foot-paths, and little rustic fences, and little bushes scattered and shimmering in every direction. They reminded me of an estate I purchased when a lad, and which came, I think, originally from Switzerland. But on my property I had four sheep, two cows, and a shepherd playing beautifully on his pipe. The sheep, to be sure, were constantly shedding their legs, and the cows had a habit of browsing on their backs, whilst the shepherd, I regret to add, so far neglected his pastoral duties as to rest tripodically on the tips of his toes and the extreme end of his musical instrument. Ah, me! I parted with the fee simple of that property for five marbles and a brass button. When the proprietor of the New-London toy takes his plaything to pieces and puts it in the box for the Winter, I trust he may make a better bargain.

It was while walking down the Pequod road that my ears were greeted with the plaintive sounds of a soft and lovely female voice, telling in accents of sad devotion the story of a young but immortal love. It came from a cottage which lay nestling in a green shadow, as if timidly hiding itself from the waters, which roared genteelly and with a view to public bathing, in front. Away in the distance could be seen the United States frigate *Sabine*, luffing gracefully to her weathermost caboose; the jolly tars dancing hornpipes on deck, while the Admiral could just be discerned in his state-room grinning horribly at the twinges of the gout, and valiantly cursing the port wine for not curing it. The hollow gaiety and insincerity of the scene were too much. I turned from it, and listened anew to that pensive voice, which, like MARIANA in the moated grange, spake of the weariness of absense, the unrest of the heart when *he* is away. The words were simple and touching. "My love," she said, is a sailure boy," and then with true pathos, "only nine-teen-years old!"

My first impulse was to rush precipitately to the damsel and fling myself at her feet, exclaiming the while; "Madame, I am not precisely of the required age myself, but if the devotion of a life, and any requisite amount of tar—whether Jack or otherwise—will relieve your anguish I am here." My second impulse was to kick a yellow dog who had an appetite for the property of my tailor. At this perilous but romantic moment who should appear on the piazza but Mrs. JOHN WOOD. It was *her* saileure boy. And I learnt distractedly the same afternoon that she awaits him in this cottage by the sea.

During the regatta on the 4th, I was for a moment encouraged by the hope that the youthful and hated mariner might be in the *Lone Star*, for that gallant boat although third in the race was the first in the water. It went down with all hands on board. (I am not sure that this expression is correct when speaking of a boat which appeared to be made, not of board, but of thin brown paper; but it looks knowing and is I am assured unqestionable nautical. (Full fathoms five, (this again seems to be necessary) the vessel lay indeed. But she came up again in the course of half a second, and the entire crew were seen bobbing up and down as though they were performing on a submerged tight-rope. They sustained themselves easily on their oars (I think I ought to say "rested on their oars" here, but I refuse to be dictated to by a sunken vessel,) until assistance came. The cause of the accident has not been explained, but it is generally supposed that one of the crew sneezed and so capsized the boat.

The race, in other respects, was a farce. I have never seen poorer rowing. The distance between the first and second boats, from the start, was irrecoverable. I was amused, too, by the exaggeration of the gentlemen who performed on the several helms. It is, of course, necessary, in all racing craft, to give a certain inclination to the body, in strict and absolute accordance with the movement of the rowers. But these helmsmen almost turned summersaults in their enthusiasm.

Nor was the yacht race much better. The start was loose and vexatious, and the time, even with a good breeze, was by no means extraordinary. The race for the first-class boats (the sailing distance being twelve miles) was won by the *Jennie*, owned by Capt. WILLIAMS, of the steamer *Commonwealth*. The time was one hour and ten minutes, the allowance being one minute per foot. The *Magic* came in second, and her owner was so dissatisfied that he came out immediately with an offer to sail against any boat of her size—which, I take it, means backward or forward, windward or leeward—for any sum under a thousand dollars. Let me add, too, that the moment the crew of the *Lone Star* had dried themselves, they rushed to the *Star* office, and published a challenge to pull the "same course and distance" with the *Arrow*, the winning boat, for fifty or a hundred dollars, on any day of the week, or (this is my own conclusion) perish in the attempt. There's nothing like pluck, after all. The *Star* boys haven't the slightest idea that they were both dipped and whipped.

The streets of New-London—and after you have crossed the oyster shell boundary of the railroad station they are very pretty—were crowded with spectators to witness the procession. There were the regulation firemen in their red shirts, and their engines and hose wagons all decorated with flowers, and the band from the fort, and the officers and the apprentices from the United States frigate *Sabine*, and a lot of old salts from the same ship, and an exposition of the manufacturers of the place, including a car, before which every one prostrated himself, containing thirty-six of the most beautiful girls in New-London, and a whale-boat inscribed with an illusion to "ile," and a lot of other things too numerous to mention. The spectacle from the principal street was most animated, especially when at noon the ships in the harbor fired the regulation salute. Ha! did any one fire the regulation salute when those thirty-six damsels stepped lightly from their vehicular bower? It used to be against the law in Connecticut, and if the statute still remains, I trust its penalties were enforced with rigor and strict impartiality.

In the evening there were fireworks in the vicinity of Williams' Park, on board the frigate, at the Pequot House, and at various private residences along the shore. The display at Mr. S——'s pleasant marine villa was unusually brilliant, extending not merely to the explosion of saltpetre, but to far more amusing detonations of wit. It was here, too, that one of the most agreeable offices of the day was performed Commodore GEORGE COMSTOCK, of New-London, was presented with a full uniform, indicative alike of his rank and of the esteem in which he is so universally held by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. It was a source of common regret that the Commodore did not enter his beautiful yacht for the regatta, for the merit of the boat, combined with the tact and ability of her commander, would surely have led to a tougher contest. With that gallantry, however, for which he is known and respected, he preferred to devote himself to the sex, and with a few friends hovered about the contending boats until the struggle was over. The presentation was made by Dr. E——, (the eminent oculist, whose cottage, by-the-bye, is literally besieged by poor patients when it is known that the kind-hearted doctor occupies it,) who made a few preliminary remarks concerning the plurality of worlds and the phenomena of creation, handing to the Commodore at the same time a garment which he said was not to be found in any fossiliferous remain, antediluvian drift, or aerolitic composite, but which had been rudely described by CARLYLE as belonging to a "forked—radish." The learned doctor was dwelling with equal emphasis on the remaining articles of apparel, when he was called out by a patient, who exclaimed piteously, "Oh, my eye!" The thread of the discourse was then taken up by Mr. E—— J——, the celebrated counsellor, who, in a few words of great logical power, refuted and exposed the ridiculous and degrading theory that the uniform had been made for the Commodore. "No, Sir," said the eloquent speaker, "the Commodore was made for the uniform; and long may he live to wear it, God bless him!"

Loud cheers followed this sentiment, and on their subsiding, Commodore COMSTOCK thanked the company present for the kindness they had shown to him; and, breaking down with emotion, said that he could no longer express his feelings, but in future the charge for a sail would be two dollars a head. So ended a pleasant ceremony, performed in the midst of many guests, not one of whom ever thought that it would find its record in a New-York journal. S.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Heavy Subscriptions on Saturday—Subscriptions for the Week Nearly Twenty-one Millions.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 9.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan on Saturday amounted to $5,251,500, including the following:

First National Bank, New-York	$1,630,000
First National Bank, Boston	200,000
Ninth National Bank, New-York	311,250
Fourth National Bank, New-York	150,000
First National Bank, Reading	100,000
First National Bank, Jersey City	100,000
Second National Bank, Chicago	240,000
Third National Bank, St. Louis	120,000
First National Bank, Des Moines	70,000
New-York County National Bank	100,000
Clark, Dodge & Co., New-York	250,000
C. A. Putnam & Co., Boston	100,000
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston	100,000
Henry Clews & Co., New-York	100,000
Second National Bank, Zanesville	50,000
Semple & Jones, Pittsburgh	50,000
National Bank of the Republic, Boston	100,000

There were 3,675 individual subscriptions.

The total subscriptions for the week were $20,848,300.

THE JOYCE MURDER.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer of the Joyce Children—He is a Notorious Bounty Jumper.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 9.

Detectives JONES and HEATH arrested at Fort Independence, yesterday, JOHN STEWART, who enlisted in the regular army a few days ago, on suspicion of being the murderer of the two JOYCE children. He had resided in West Roxbury, near the scene of the tragedy, and was a notorious bounty jumper, having joined and deserted from several regiments under assumed names. The evidence against him is said to be very strong. STEWART is 22 years of age, and says he was born in Ireland. He has a mother living in Pennsylvania.

The Detroit Commercial Convention.

DETROIT, Sunday, July 9.

The preparations are completed for the reception of delegates to the convention on Tuesday. Part of the Portland delegation are already here. The convention will meet in the Board of Trade rooms on the 11th. After the adjournment an excursion will take place on Lake St. Clair on the steamers *Union*, *Windsor* and *Traveller*.

The Detroit committee have received assurances of the attendance by all Boards of Trade in the British provinces and most of the federal States. The British delegates are expected to-night.

The chief questions for consideration will be the route and rates of communication with the ocean, and the reciprocity treaty. All the United States delegates seem to be opposed to a renewal of the reciprocity treaty. The provinces are determined to battle earnestly for a renewal of the treaty.

—A newsboy, named VIRGIL RANDOLPH, and living in Middletown, Del., met with a terrible death on the 23d ult. While the train was in motion, he was pushed from the platform of the baggage car by some person who was in haste to enter the eating saloon. He fell upon the track, the wheels passing over his lower extremities, crushing him into a shapeless mass up to his hips. He lived a few hours, and died without a groan or murmur.

OUR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY—NO. IV.

The Effect of Excise Duties on our Manufacturers—"Pelion on Ossa"—Killing out the Small Manufacturers—Review of the Furniture, Molding, Musical Instruments, Carriage Making and other Businesses.

Before resuming a review of our Metropolitan industry it may be as well to notice here the effect upon it of the excise system devised by Congress. Of course, a tax rising from three to six per cent. upon new work, and two or three per cent. upon repairs cannot fail to enhance prices. In the very nature of things a tax of six per cent. laid upon manufactures at the fountain-head, is equivalent to eight or ten per cent. before they reach the consumer. The tax paid is so much capital invested, if not directly in work or materials, yet indirectly it has to be applied, in order that the business may be carried on. Interest, risk and profits must be calculated upon the sums thus paid out, precisely as if paid for wages or raw materials. But this is not all. It happens that the law has been so construed that scarcely a commodity reaches the consumer without being taxed more than once—in some fabrics, indeed, the collector levies thrice a 6 per cent. rate before they pass into the retailer's hands, making the aggregate equivalent to 25 or 30 per cent. Let us take a few examples: Cotton pays two cents per pound in the raw state. A manufacturer spins it into yarn, on which 6 per cent. is assessed. He sells the yarn to a weaver, who works it up into table-covers, bed-spreads or common muslins, whereupon the tax-gatherer calls again and demands 6 per cent. more. From the weaver's hands it may pass into those of the printer or dyer, who will be called on to contribute a third 6 per cent., in addition to the original levy of two cents. It would be stating a truism rather than a truth to say that these exactions are exceedingly oppressive; that their counterpart is not to be found in any other country professing to be civilized and enlightened. They are part of those burdens voluntarily assumed by the people to pay the bill of costs of a most expensive war, while it was being waged. But nothing save inexorable necessity should plead for their retention in their present shape a day longer than they can be essentially modified.

Take again the common and expensive article known as a steam-engine or a locomotive. As iron, brass, and copper, the materials used, must have paid a six per cent. tax, and may have done still more, since iron is forced to contribute as ore, as pig, and as bar or plate-iron, if made at separate establishments. Not satisfied with this, a fresh demand is made upon the tube-maker, the boiler-maker, the brass-founder, the smoke-pipe-maker, and then still another levy, equally large, is made upon the whole, as a finished machine. At every stage through which each portion passes, if made in a separate establishment and as a merchantable article, it is forced to contribute a fresh sum, the total being equivalent to between 15 and 25 per cent. upon the selling price, which the consumer has to pay. It need not be added that such a succession of loads must paralyze our industry, no matter what may be the margin of protection afforded by import duties.

If the law had been so framed that a tax on manufactures of five or even *ten* per cent. had been imposed and levied, not upon the full value of each article as brought to market, but upon *the additional value* given to it in the several processes through which it must pass, however onerous the load might feel, there would be something like reason and common sense in it. But as it now stands, the object of its enactment would not seem to have been designed to benefit the government, but crush the life out of the manufacturer and oppress the consumer.

There is still another feature in it equally objectionable, in that it discriminates against the small in favor of the large interests, thus tending to the concentration of capital and business in the hands of a few mammoth concerns, instead of diffusing both among the largest possible number of small interests, in whose competition the public at large find the chief protection against excessive charges. Let us take one of the examples given above to show the effect of this: If the cotton manufacturer not only spins, but *weaves* the products of his own spindles on the premises, he escapes the payment of one excise duty. Again, if he be rich enough to erect a dye or print-works, he may escape a second imposition. He will thus be enabled to undersell his neighbor, who has paid the full duties, while putting a large amount of profits into his own pocket. The small manufacturer has no longer "the ghost of a chance," as against his rival with abundance of capital to carry on all the processes on the same premises. Manifestly *concentration* is to be the rule henceforth; and society becomes divided into the few very rich employers and the many poor employes, between which classes it will be as impossible to pass as to cross the gulf separating Abraham and Dives.

The objections presented above do not apply to a few insignificant fabrics made here or there, but to almost everything. Pelion is piled on the top of Ossa, in cottons, woolens, silks, linens and clothing; in leather, boots and shoes or harness; in metals and the products of these, from a steam-engine to a watch-spring; in paper and books; in lumber and wooden ware—in nearly every department of industry is there a double, triple or quadruple load of taxes; while the law is so expounded as to make the system fall with crushing weight upon the weak and the many. If the opposition, in and out of Congress, had applied itself in earnest to the adjustment of such matters, instead of opposing the war for national preservation, it could have both rendered eminent service to the country, and come out of the contest with unbroken strength. But its attitude on the great issue was such that the people would not listen patiently to its journals and orators when they told the truth on questions of secondary import.

In furniture, Mr. HENRY IDEN reports the business to be quite as prosperous as at any other time. The cost of labor employed on wood-work remains about the same as six months ago; but upholstering materials have been considerably reduced in price—some articles nearly one-half. The prices of good furniture have fallen from 5 to 20 per cent., with an average decline of about 10. The business is conducted exclusively on the cash principle. He believes that the stock of manufactured furniture on hand is moderate in amount, and feels easy as to the immediate prospects. There is already some demand from the South, though manufacturers depend principally upon New-York and its vicinity. Messrs. J. W. MASON & Co., dealers in chairs, also announce that their business is in a prosperous condition, and such they believe to be that of the furniture interest in general. Last May's sales were ahead of those in any other corresponding month for several years. Prices have gone down from 20 to 25 per cent., with a slight decline in the cost of materials, but none in wages.

At Mr. A. BENSEL'S *cooperage*, a decrease of 25 per cent. in prices on the average has taken place. Lumber has gone down in about the same ratio, and labor about 15 per cent. These figures will be found to apply to the city and State at large, as well as the establishment referred to. Complaint is made about the weight of taxation, as being very injurious to the business.

Messrs. COLLINS & PELL, manufacturers of *wood moldings*, report that they are pretty actively engaged, and running with a full force of men at present. There has been no reduction in prices the past twelve months. Lumber remains at nearly its old rates, and wages have undergone no reduction. Complaint is made that ordinary house-carpenters can get up moldings, doing the work as carpenters, by which they are enabled to avoid the General Government tax. One more count in the bill of indictment against the law as it now stands.

For organs, pianos, and other musical instruments, Messrs. JARDINE & SON report the demand to be continuing as active as during the war. There has been no decline in the price of their manufactures, as there has been none in wages, and little of any account in materials. During the war prices advanced only from 33 to 50 per cent., instead of from 100 to 250. They employ about thirty hands at this time. Mr. GEORGE STECK has observed no decrease in the demand for pianos. There is a slight decline in the prices of his instruments—about enough to offset the fall in material. No change in wages. Pianos had gone up in price 75 per cent., while materials and wages had advanced 100. About 75 persons employed at the works.

In carriage-making, Messrs. BREWSTER & Co. state that they are now very actively engaged. They could have sold many more vehicles, if they had had them ready. The busy season usually extends till about the 4th of July, after which more or less slackness usually sets in, those who can afford carriages having provided themselves therewith by that time. They cannot say much as to the prospects; but suppose most people are waiting on a fall of prices. Some kinds of materials used in the manufacture of carriages have gone down; labor has rather advanced in price this Spring; prices continue pretty much as before. Over 200 men are constantly employed in this concern, which has a high reputation, as the owners do not sell any work except their own. They are nearly always actively engaged in supplying the demand.

These brief notices, together with preceding accounts, will show that the "wooden walls" of our metropolitan industry are in as sound a condition as could, on the whole, be expected, at this juncture.

The Magazines for July.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine* (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS) commences its July number with some vivid experiences of "Prison Life" in the South, by Capt. B. L. CALEB, who was captured in the Virginia Wilderness, and transferred to various Southern prisons, until exchanged in December last. He corroborates, to the fullest extent, the truth of the reported ill-treatment designedly inflicted on our men. Mr. ABBOTT'S "Heroic Deeds" relates the history of the remarkable railroad raid in Georgia, undertaken by twenty-four young men of Gen. MITCHELL'S command, illustrated by a fine portrait of that heroic and noble-minded man. "Garden Philosophy" is a pleasant paper, suited to the season, by Rev. S. OSGOOD. Mr. NOAH BROOKS communicates "Personal Recollections of ABRAHAM LINCOLN," and Dr. SPRAGUE'S "Annals of the American Pulpit" is made the text for an amusing gathering of personal anecdotes relating to the Unitarian clergy, by Rev. S. J. PRIME. "Armadale" and "Our Mutual Friend" pursue their wonted course. The mysteries of WILKIE COLLINS' story thickens at every step; DICKENS' tale shows symptoms of winding up, with a possibility of tragic incidents looming ahead. The whole number is varied in its contents and highly readable.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) continues MITCHELL'S "Dr. Johns" with some chapters that introduce fresh characters and open new scenes of interest in this truly (in its best sense) American tale. Its popularity with the reading world has grown with each succeeding monthly instalment. In WHIPPLE'S "Young Men in History" is a spirited essay on facts obvious to any inquirer. "Assassination," by C. C. HOSEWELL, collects laboriously from history facts of a nature similar to those that have recently stained our annals. "Deep Sea Damsels," by G. W. HOSMER, makes a vain parade of learning at second and third hand, with its consequent mistakes. "The Changeling," by WHITTIER, is a fine poem. "Winter Life in St. Petersburgh" puts agreeably on record some of the experiences of BAYARD TAYLOR in his official capacity at the Russian capital. "The Chicago Conspiracy" is a more connected account than we have elsewhere seen of a remarkable passage in the history of the rebellion. If authenticated by the name of its author, it would be valuable for historical purposes. "Needle and Garden" and Mrs. STOWE'S "Chimney Corner," are continuations of previous papers.

—*Our Young Folks* (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS) presents us in its last issue with the name of Mrs. CHILD, in addition to its usual list of writers. Her "Freddy's New-Year's Dinner" proves how welcome she will be to youthful readers. "The Fish I Didn't Catch," by WHITTIER, shows how readily the Quaker poet can doff his "singing robes," and tell a plain tale in prose with hearty enjoyment. Mrs. STOWE, EDMUND KIRKE, CARLTON and MAYNE REID, advance a step further in their serial articles. The illustrations of *Our Young Folks* are numerous and good.

—*Hours at Home*, a popular monthly, (New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,) aims to instruct as well as to amuse, and depends for its success less on sensation articles than on a fair average supply of matter of literary interest derived from writers of acknowledged authority. This object is well carried out in the present number. "Walking, a Ramble," by Prof. EGBERT G. SMITH, of Yale College, is at once scholarly, sprightly and entertaining. "True and False Imperialism," by Prof. PORTER, and "Abjuration of America," by HORACE BUSHNELL, are worthy of the sources from whence they proceed. "Lieut.-Gen. GRANT" is by Dr. J. P. THOMSON, who as a member of the Christian Commission, enjoyed unusual opportunities for free intercourse with our great soldier, and here communicates the impressions there derived. "The American Sabbath and the National Government" is by that fine scholar and genial writer, Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF. And "The Woodland Route to the Pacific Slope," by Dr. HENRY KENDALL, a gentleman familiar with the theme he discusses, and many other articles of merit will be found, which we have not space to particularize.

—The *United States Service Magazine* (New-York: C. B. RICHARDSON) is embellished with a fine steel portrait of Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, accompanying a sketch of his distinguished services. "The Yankee as a Fighter" is founded on the change wrought in the popular characteristics of the nation by the war. "NAPOLEON III, and his 'Life of Cæsar'" is a very severe critique on the man and on his work, considered as an apology for his treachery and lawless ambition. "What the Coast Survey has Done" is a well-deserved tribute to the scientific labors of a body of men, not undertaken with a view to popular applause, but steadily devoted to purposes whose utility has derived fresh and unexpected illustration from the incidents of our rebellion. The strictly professional part of the magazine, including the "Official Intelligence," &c., is, as usual, of the highest authority for fullness and accuracy.

—*The National Quarterly Review.* (New-York: EDWARD SEARS.) This journal supports creditably the critical ability of New-York, and often contains papers that would make a sensation if they appeared in some medium of longer traditional reputation. "The Celtic Druid" learnedly reviews the principal theories broached on an obscure but interesting subject. The "New-York Bar, CHARLES O'CONNOR," is an able notice of the forensic career of one of our most brilliant advocates and soundest lawyers, based on the reports of his speeches and arguments. "Wabenstein" and "Phases of English Statesmanship," are good historical articles. The latter is founded on SIR GEORGE CORNWALL LEWIS' work on the "Administrations of Great Britain from 1782 to 1830." "Modern Corrections of the Bible," "Discoveries in Medical Science," "The Lessons and Results of the Rebellion," "United States Banking System," show how wide is the field covered by papers in this *Review*.

—The *Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature* (New-York: WM. H. BIDWELL) presents its readers with a fine mezzotint portrait of LINCOLN, illustrative of a biographical sketch by the editor. The selections, as usual, offer the ripest fruit of the best minds of the age, who are now to be counted among the producing classes of English periodical literature. The review of TAINE'S "History of English Literature," (from the Edinburgh *Quarterly*,) may be referred to as a specimen of acute and searching criticism.

GETTYSBURGH BATTLE-FIELD.

The Field Revisited—Old Scenes Revived—Appearance of the Battle-Field Two Years After the Conflict—Vestiges—The Cemetery and Monument—Gettysburgh and its People.

From our Special Correspondent.

GETTYSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, July 4, 1865.

Our swords are ploughshares and our spears are pruning-hooks. The wand of the husbandman and the influence of the season has so tenderly healed the scars of savage war, that but few vestiges remain of the terrible conflict of two years ago. Here and there fast crumbling breastworks or grass grown lunettes mark the spot where our line of steel and flame hurled back the enemy from the heights he sought to storm; but on other portions of the field, where the battle was fiercest, and where fortune hung quivering over the contestants for two days, there are only fields of waving, golden grain, or green pastures, fresher and richer for the rivulets of blood and battalions of dead that sunk beneath the sod.

But this is now historic ground. The carnage and smoke and dust of battle are not needed to bring back vividly the scenes of those first days of July, '63. Engraven as upon stone in the memory of every eyewitness and participator, the scene is freshly reënacted as the eye rests upon the now quiet and serene landscape, then so red and hot with the glare of the conflict. And the battle is being "fought over again" with a vigor akin to the struggle of the armed hosts when the onward march of rebellion was forever stayed. Thousands of visitors stroll along the lines, and every hill, every ravine, this stone wall, that clump of trees, yonder woods, Culp's Hill, Cemetery Hill, Round Top and the peach orchard where SICKLES began the fight, are all before us again as natural as when they were bristling with the cannon and bayonets of the soldiers of the republic.

But though the vestiges of that battle fade away and disappear until nothing is left but the ground on which it was fought, it is nevertheless perpetuated not alone in history but in a grand and holy work first inaugurated by LINCOLN and EVERETT, whose monuments now too tower toward the skies simultaneously with this, which is to mark for ages the resting-place of four thousand other patriots. The country is familiar with the conception of this exceedingly appropriate plan, and will rejoice to know that the work is being steadily pushed forward by the National Monument Association, and another year will see this mausoleum complete in all respects, its grounds highly ornamented, its avenues hard and smooth, and its chaste marble shaft surmounted by the Genius of Liberty and the victor's wreath of laurel, while war, history, peace and freedom shall be typified in allegorical statues at its base.

Two years ago the Grand Army of the Potomac was swung by mighty marches, under the vigorous HOOKER, from the soil of Virginia, across the Potomac, upon the borders of Pennsylvania, without the knowledge of the enemy; then concentrated with equal rapidity upon this spot by the intrepid MEADE. It was altogether an accident, as history will show, that the battle was fought here, and yet it was universally admitted that there is not between the Blue Ridge and the sea-shore a stronger natural position. If we are to accord proper weights to the incidental causes on which frequently hang the greatest of events, then it is truthful to say that the impetuosity of REYNOLDS, which cost him his life, resulted in the choice of this position, on which he already had fixed his keen eye, for on the repulse of the first day he had intimated his intention to fall back through the town, fight from house to house, and concentrate on the bold hills skirting the village on the east, and commanding the road to Baltimore. HOWARD, who calmly treads this ground again to-day, dropping compassionate tears for the dead, knew the wishes of REYNOLDS, and withdrew our confused forces through the town, established his line through the village cemetery on the hill, and thus by a singular coincidence, is founded another place of sepulture, side by side with that whose graves are filled with the ashes of those who participated in the battles of the revolution.

But though the smoke of the battle seems to rise again before my vision as I gaze upon the ground, and the familiar points all come back to memory with deep interest, I cannot stop to recite the scenes of that battle, which turned the tide of defeat into victory, and put an end to the enemy's pet scheme of "invasion." A ride over the field, along the entire line from right to left, suggests so many thoughts and revives so many memories, that the task becomes one of sincere pleasure, and gives rise to the hope that visits to the battle-fields of the rebellion may be among the pleasantest experiences of the future. The crop of maps, correct and incorrect, which the battle has brought forth, have indicated the peculiar "horse-shoe" conformation of our line. As I stood upon the extreme right yesterday, and afterward upon craggy Round Top, I realized more fully than ever how the enemy could shell our left flank from a battery in front of our right. The only reason why they did not do so vigorously is the fact that the extraordinary strength of our line at most points fully occupied the attention of the enemy, and blinded him to the knowledge of our few weaknesses. However, the low ground east of the cemetery bore abundant evidence in the tons of shot and shell afterward collected on those fields, that the artillery fire of the enemy converged at a point where naturally our reserves might be stationed, viz., the rear and centre. This, perhaps, was not design, fo the fusilade of artillery, which each day preceded the infantry assault, upon our lines was simply the agency through which the demoralization of our men was hoped for.

The right of the line, held by SLOCUM, still presents the most visible evidences of the conflict. The breastworks still remain, though in a crumbling condition, for the avarice of the owner of the ground has induced him to demolish these monuments of the battle for the sake of selling the timber cut down by the soldiers for the defence of their line. Culp's Hill, so well defended by GEARY, is still covered by the forest of oaks and beeches, with their battle faces sadly marred by weather-beaten and slowly-healing wounds. The axe has been busy, and the relic-hunter and speculator in old iron has tramped over every inch of the ground, and now scarce a piece of iron or lead is ever discovered. It is only when a heavy rain washes bare a few battered bullets that a relic of the battle can be found on the grounds. In front of where SLOCUM fought, down in that dark and dense ravine, out of which, up the steep hill-sides, EWELL'S men charged with diabolical fury, only to be hurled back into death, are the most visible evidences of the battle anywhere to be seen. The trees in front of our line are dead and dying; the terrible musketry fire has girdled them with bullets, and they stand dry and dismal monuments of the scene; many are cut in two, their tops overhanging and interlacing with the dead underbrush beneath; others are splintered, but the sap from the roots has passed to the branches, and nurtures a feeble verdure which cannot long survive. Reopened graves on the easterly slope of the hill, mark where our gallant dead were first buried, now exhumed and interred with honor in the nation's cemetery. Down in the ravine where the rebel line of battle issued are mounds, grass-grown, unmarked and untouched, where the enemy's dead were buried, a trench their sepulchre, an army blanket their winding-sheet, and the sighing of the forest breezes their only requiem. To the left of this point is the little bald hill where WADSWORTH'S line was formed, extending by a sharp angle to the extreme prolongation of Cemetery Hill, against which the "Louisiana Tigers" made such a disastrous charge on the evening of the second day. Right at this point are the lunettes and traverses which protected our guns, still preserved, the most accessible vestiges of the field, for they are in plain view from the roadside. Crossing the Baltimore turnpike to the left, we follow our line through the Evergreen Cemetery, the point from which is obtained the most extensive view of the field. The wreck produced among these evidences of posthumous honor have been repaired, and there is little evidence of that terrible artillery fire, whose thunders must have shaken even the bones of the dead. Here and there a gap in the handsome iron fences show where shell or solid shot forced their resistless way, but the white tombstones and chaste monuments reveal nothing but the solemn quiet of the grave. Right in front, as you face the village, on the westerly slopes of the hill, is the National Cemetery, irregular, oblong, and yet sextagonal in shape. Part of the apple-orchard, where I watched the play of the skirmishers through those long hours which preceded the assault of the second day, has been cut away, and is now included in the cemetery. The houses occupied by the sharpshooters, perforated and battered by the bullets, still stand, and are occupied by those who boast of their prowess, as they point out the evidences of the battle. The house where JENNY WADE was killed, now perpetuated in song and story, is pointed out with peculiar interest. Turning to the left, at an inn which naturally takes to itself the title of "Battlefield Hotel," we pass into the Tarrytown road, rough and rocky as when I galloped over it two years ago. The line held by NEWTON and DOUBLEDAY is passed, but not an indication of the struggle is to be seen. I pick out the very spot where NEWTON'S headquarters' ambulance stood, where our frugal lunch was made ere the battle began. Passing still further down the road, we alight at the primitive cottage known as "Gen. Meade's Headquarters," surprised to find that there is still a board or shingle left. There is not on the line a point of greater interest. Situated within a stone's throw of our line of battle on the left, subjected to a converging fire of artillery, I remember most vividly the scenes of Thursday and Friday, July 2 and 3, 1863. Headquarters were never so thoroughly and completely "under fire." A perfect simoon of shot and shell came screeching over the line, and raking this miserable little dwelling; a score of staff horses tied to the very fence which now incloses the humble garden, were killed outright; two or three staff officers wounded, and a hundred narrow escapes; everybody hugging the ground, and wishing themselves as thin as wafers; a thundering, screeching, tearing shower of shells, plunging and bursting everywhere; it seemed impossible that anything should live through such a *feu d'enfer*. But the cottage stands; it looks not a bit older; a mark of rude treatment only here and there; the fences as they were; the well, which was the only hospitality of the place; the single apple-tree, bearing now a few specimens of red harvest apples, one of which we pluck as a memento; while the poor German widow traffics in relics from the field, and bemoans to visitors the destruction wrought upon her household effects.

It is significant that that part of the field where the battle was fiercest because our line was weakest, should show least traces of the conflict. Our line here runs along a little crest, and at one point for some distance is entirely level. This is the ground held and fought by HANCOCK and SICKLES. Here our troops had but little protection; rail fences thrown into low piles, not high enough to shield a line of men prone upon the earth. But our muskets and our terrible "brass twelves" had magnificent range; a mile beyond the rebel line issued from the woods on Friday, the flower of the rebel army, led by PICKETT, GARNETT, ARMISTEAD and KEMPER; on they came in splendid order, three lines deep; not a tree, scarce a shrub to impede the vision; history tells how they were received; how that broad and level plain was piled with hecatombs of their dead; how more than half of that array were killed and captured; how the gallant HANCOCK lay upon the greensward, weltering in the blood of his own wound, but still directing the successful movements of battle; GARNETT and ARMISTEAD killed; KEMPER wounded and captured; the command of PICKETT shattered hopelessly, the day lost, and the enemy finally defeated. Pastures and harvest-fields now leave no trace of this bloody work; it is only the experienced eye that can place our line where we held it so steadfastly two years ago; our own dead have been removed and lie in the cemetery, but the long trenches into which the poor Southrons were hurried are ploughed over, luxuriant grain springs from the earth, and their resting place is all but obliterated. Occasionally a mound on the road-side is visible, and is pointed out as the grave of a rebel, and at one point a rude fence, inclosing barely the six feet of earth accorded to human clay, marks the spot where a rebel officer, bearing upon his person the evidence of membership in the Masonic order, received formal burial at the hands of the brotherhood, whose secret bonds overlooked his crime, and recognized him as a brother.

Passing to the extreme left of the line we dismount and climb the rocky sides of Little Round Top. The view from this point around to the centre is superb; the position of both armies is clearly visible. The evidences of the battle are numerous, though from the rough nature of the ground it requires a close observation to detect them. The rough stone defences thrown up by the troops still stand; the rocks that shielded them are as firm as ever, their faces bespattered with the marks of the leaden rain; here is where SYKES and SICKLES fought on the second day; where ZOOK and WEED and HAZLITT were killed; where VINCENT fell—an enduring rock marked with the name and hour; still further to the left, and approaching Round Top, is the spot where the desperate struggle took place upon our extreme left flank, where the lamented RICE, who lived through Gettysburgh to fall at Spottsylvania, beat back the rebels with his gallant brigade, that superb regiment, the Twentieth Maine, holding the extreme flank, and finally pushing back the enemy gained Round Top itself, which was permanently secured by the arrival of six regiments of reserves. In front of this is the little valley, rendered moist by a stagnant brook; the "Devil's Den," a remarkable upheaval of enormous rocks, forming a cavern a hundred feet long, and large enough to admit a man; through this runs a trickling stream, and here our poor wounded men crawled during the battle for water and safety, only to meet their death by drowning when the rains of the night suddenly swelled this stream to a torrent from which there was no escape. A dozen bodies were afterward taken from a huge crevice, where they had been left by the receding waters.

Round Top is surmounted by a flag-staff, and the nation's banner is visible for miles in all directions. It is a severe task to ascend to its summit, and but few attempt it, as the forest shuts out the view. Little Round Top is easily reached on foot, and is a point of great interest. The battle-field is proving a great source of benefit to Gettysburgh. I am assured that considerable sums of money have been made by collecting the metal from the field and disposing of it for old iron, while relics have now become scarce, and begin to be sold at good prices. The number of visitors to the field is rapidly increasing, and as it is the only battle-field in a Northern State, it will become one of the most popular places of resort—that is, if the means of getting there are improved. If the railroad company treat travelers as they have yesterday and to-day, they will deserve and receive the emphatic condemnation of everybody. The accommodations furnished were simply disgraceful.

The monument whose corner-stone was so imposingly laid to-day, will undoubtedly be reared before the close of the present year, and perhaps by another Fourth of July the entire cemetery will be complete in all its respects—the gatekeeper's house occupied, the drives in good order, the ornamentation of the grounds complete, and the whole plan happily carried out. Descriptions of the cemetery have been heretofore given. There are now buried here nearly 3,600 soldiers, most of whom are known, and their names, company and regiment cut into the granite which forms their head-stone. These head-stones form a continuous line of granite blocks, rising nine inches above the ground, and showing a face or width of ten inches on their upper surface. The designer of the monument is JAMES G. BATTERSON, of Hartford, Conn., who furnishes the following description:

> The design of the Gettysburgh Monument is adapted for execution either in marble or in granite and bronze, as may be deemed expedient, the material being of course controlled entirely by the amount appropriated. The whole rendering of the design is intended to be purely historical, telling its own story with such simplicity that any discerning mind will readily comprehend its meaning and purpose.
>
> The superstructure is sixty feet high and consists of a massive pedestal twenty-five feet square at the base, and is crowned with a colossal statue representing the "Genius of Liberty." Standing upon a three-quarter globe, she raises with her right hand the victor's wreath of laurel, while with her left she gathers up the folds of our national flag under which the victory has been won.
>
> Projecting from the angles of the pedestal are four buttresses, supporting an equal number of allegorical statues representing respectively "War," "History," "Peace," and "Plenty."
>
> "War" is personified by a statue of the American Soldier, who, resting from the conflict, relates to History the story of the battle which this monument is intended to commemorate.
>
> "History," in listening attitude, records with stylus and tablet, the achievements of the field, and the names of the honored dead.
>
> "Peace" is symbolized by a statue of the American Mechanic, characterized by appropriate accessories.
>
> "Plenty" is represented by a female figure, with a sheaf of wheat and fruits of the earth, typifying peace and abundance as the soldier's crowning triumph.
>
> The panels of the main die between the statues are to have inscribed upon them such inscriptions as may hereafter be determined.
>
> The main die of the pedestal is octagonal in form, paneled upon each face. The cornice and plinth above are also octagonal, and heavily molded. Upon this plinth rests an octagonal molded base, bearing upon its face, in high relief, the national arms.
>
> The upper die and cap are circular in form, the die being encircled with stars equal in number with the States whose sons contributed their lives as the price of the victory won at Gettysburgh.

It is probable that the statue of "Plenty" will be substituted by one representing "Freedom," typified by the figure of President LINCOLN stretching forth his hand containing the Emancipation Proclamation.

Gettysburgh and its people, on a former occasion, received considerable attention at my hands. This time your correspondent came near receiving considerable attention at the hands of the citizens, of a character not calculated to impress him with the justice of their claims for hospitality and kindness. In other words, it was proposed to resort to lynch law to prove that my statements of two years ago were not correct. But happily the leading and respectable citizens of the place, having the honor of Gettysburgh and a desire to preserve law and order at heart, promptly put down the demonstrations of a few demagogues, and gave your correspondent every opportunity for learning that the claims of the village for hospitality and kindness are not unfounded. Having no desire but to deal justly by all, I must say that notwithstanding the experiences of this occasion, I was able to learn that many of the citizens, on recovering from the paralysis of the battle two years ago, devoted themselves, with self-sacrificing ardor, to the care of the wounded. Some noble women ministered to our men at their own houses, with the shot and shell flying over their heads. The people who acted thus deprecate and condemn as strongly as any one the disreputable conduct heretofore complained of, and are anxious that all should have an opportunity to learn that that class does not constitute the majority of the citizens of Gettysburgh. Personally, the treatment and courtesies extended to me by those with whom I came in contact were of the most cordial and happy character, and convinced not only myself but many other strangers that Gettysburgh has a large population of intelligent, influential and hospitable citizens.

CYMON.

Death of Col. John R. McClanahan.

From the Nashville Union, July 6.

On the morning of the 29th ult., Col. JOHN R. MCCLANAHAN was found in the alley in the rear of the Gayoso House, Memphis. He had some time during the night fallen from the window of his room in the third story of the hotel, and was horribly mangled by the fall. Both arms and both legs were broken, the latter near the knees, his chin crushed, and he was otherwise badly bruised. He was conscious when discovered, and, in the intensity of his agony, begged some one to kill him, and put an end to his sufferings. He died shortly after.

Col. MCCLANAHAN was for many years editor of the Memphis *Appeal*, and, in 1860, a warm supporter of Mr. DOUGLAS for the Presidency. He subsequently supported the rebellion, and, on the approach of the national troops removed with his office to Grenada, Miss. Both he and the *Appeal* became rather notorious, at a later day, for the frequency of their change of base, and lastly for losing even their base. He returned to Memphis some weeks ago, perfectly satisfied of the blunder he had made in turning against his country. He was a kind, warm-hearted man, a fine scholar and an able writer. Next to the late E. G. EASTMAN, he was the most sagacious and reliable editor connected with the Democratic press of the State of Tennessee. He leaves thousands of friends who will lament his unfortunate death.

CORRECTION.—In the advertisement of Dr. COLTON, of the Dental Association in Cooper Institute, published yesterday, there was a misprint which seriously marred the sense. The sentence "There is *no* wide difference between the effects of laughing-gas and chloroform," should have read "there is *this* wide difference," which the writer at once went on to explain.

People are Dying Daily who might have been saved by the timely use of that life-regenerating vegetable cordial, BIOKRENE. In all cases of debility it recruits and reëstablishes the vital powers. $1 per bottle. Depot, No. 28 Dey-st.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the WEAKEST HAIR; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC; it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway. I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Ales.
MACPHERSON & DONALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother,)
New-York.
BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.
These ales are of improved quality, brewed with great care, pleasant, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.
Brewery, West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

An Appeal to the Governor
of the
STATE OF OHIO.
If you are interested in the welfare of your crippled soldiers, please read the following:
IMPOSITION UPON AN UNFORTUNATE SOLDIER BY A WOODEN-LEG MANUFACTURER.
He advises a second amputation! whereby the poor fellow would run the risk of losing his life, and must suffer for months. Because, forsooth, he could not fit his wooden-leg to the stump, it must be cut off!—the soldier must fit his stump to the wood leg. Read the following:
CAMP DENNISON, Ohio, June 18, 1865.
J W Weston:
SIR: You will please send me a pamphlet or circular, giving a description of your metalic legs. I am a veteran, in the prime of life, and wish to procure the best leg going. I lost my leg two inches above the ankle, and Dr. ——, of your city, advises me to have the second amputation. He says the stump is too long. Please address
LEWIS G. CRAIN,
Nelsonville, Athens County, Ohio.
In answer to the above, I wrote to Mr. Crain that I had fitted, can and do fit my metalic artificial leg to stumps off at the ankle.
ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
All persons who have ever worn an artificial leg, and wish to try "WESTON'S PATENT METALIC ARTIFICIAL LEG" can do so on the following terms, viz.: I will fit any one that will come to my office, and they can wear the leg three months. If they wish to return it at the end of that time, they can do so, and I will return them their money, less $30. I have never fitted any one at my office that was not perfectly satisfied.
J. W. WESTON,
Office and salesroom, No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Compressed Yeast.—This article, in general use in Europe, has been recently introduced in this country by M. ELLINGER. It makes a lighter, whiter and purer bread than any bakers' or brewers' yeast, while it is wholesome and nutritious. Housekeepers using it once will never use any other in preference. All Grocers sell it.

A Raid.—Now is the time to commence using Dutcher's Lightning Fly-killer and keep the house clear of flies all Summer. Sold by all Druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Invisibly Connected Without Damage; the opening of each window and door instantly telegraphs to your room; what a comfort. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years, with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers, for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Colgate's Honey Soap.
This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.
Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Marsh's Truss Institute, No. 222 Broadway, (Museum Building.)—Trusses, shoulder braces, silk elastic abdominal belts, silk elastic stockings, &c., carefully applied and satisfaction guaranteed.

DIED.

BOUTON.—In this city, after a short illness, Mrs. EMILY J. BOUTON, wife of Edwin H. Bouton, in the 21st year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the house of her father, Ezra Austin, Birmingham, Conn, at 3 o'clock this day, Monday.

BROOKS.—At Paris, France, on Wednesday, June 21, FLIZA BOOLT, wife of Mr. Edward Brooks, of Boston, Mass.

BLONDELL.—On Sunday, July 9, ELIZA F., wife of Chas. Blondell.

Notice will be given of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

BURR.—On Saturday, July 8, MARY BURR, daughter of the late Isaac Burr.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 25 University-place, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

BAZZONI.—On Saturday, July 8, ELEANOR BAZZONI, aged 78 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, Louis J. and Francis E. Bazzoni, and also her son-in-law, Thomas Beaty, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, July 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 157 East 86th-st. Her remains will be taken to St. Lawrence's Church, 84th-st., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COSTAR.—On Friday, July 7, LUCIEN J., son of Aleda G. and the late Henry Costar, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., on Monday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

DENHAM.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, July 8, SARAH, wife of Francis Denham.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, A. G. Hannon, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 17 East 24th-st.

FRANCIS.—On Friday afternoon, July 7, HELLEN, infant daughter of William and Hellen Francis, aged 2 months.

FRASER.—On Saturday afternoon, July 8, at 3 o'clock, at No. 363 West 34th-st., Mrs. CATHARINE A. FRASER, wife of John Fraser, after a long and painful illness.

Further notice will be given.

FOUNTAIN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, July 8, CLARA, wife of J. Guy Fountain, and daughter of the late John Van Valkenburgh, formerly of Albany.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Albany, Cincinnati and Chicago papers please copy.

MURDOCK.—At Peekskill, on Friday morning, July 7, FREDERICK WARREN MURDOCK, eldest son of Warren Murdock, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 26 Garden-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 10, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

MILLS.—At Smithtown, L. I., on Saturday, July 8, ELIZA A. MILLS, widow of the late Wm. Wickham Mills, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MORGAN.—On Sunday, July 9, ABBIE F., wife of O. C. MORGAN, and daughter of the late Ebenezer Barrows, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 195 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

O'NEIL.—At Sing Sing, on Saturday, July 8, Mrs. RACHEL O'NEIL, relict of James O'Neil, Esq., of Ulster County, and mother of Rev. J. P. Hermance, of the New-York Conference, aged 77 years and 2 months.

Funeral at the residence of her son, in Sing Sing, this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment—the train leaving Sing Sing at 12:18 P. M.

REYNOLDS.—On Saturday, July 8, FRANCIS REYNOLDS, aged 60 years.

Relatives and friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, No. 54 Chatham-st., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M.

☞ Birmingham (Eng.) papers please copy.

RAYMOND.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Friday evening, July 7, HATTIE N., third daughter of Charles F. and Charlotte Raymond, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Monday, July 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

STOCKING.—On Saturday night, July 8, NELLIE MELVINA, twin daughter of Sidney D. and Hannah M. Stocking, aged 9 months and 5 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) at 2½ P. M., from the residence of Henry B. Melville, No. 13 Amity-st.

TIFFT.—At Charleston, West Va., on Friday, June 30, J. G. TIFFT, aged 60 years, 10 months and 2 days.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his son-in-law, C. B. Shaw, No. 46 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, J. N., H. R. and A. H. Tifft, are requested to attend without further notice.

UNDERHILL.—At Pleasantville, N. Y., on Friday, July 7, MARY ANN, wife of Chas. W. Underhill.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 267 West 34th-st.

VAN NORSTRAND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 8, MARIA VAN NORSTRAND, relict of the late Jno. Van Norstrand, aged 84 years and 5 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Middle-st. and Hamilton-av., at 2½ o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon.

☞ The funeral of OLIVER KIMBALL GORDON will take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

The friends of the family, and of the deceased, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

VOORHEES.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Thursday evening, July 6, Dr. JOSEPH VOORHEES, of Brooklyn, aged 53 years.

WIGHTMAN.—At Newark, N. J., HENRY RITTER WIGHTMAN, only son of Daniel C. and Rebecca C. Wightman, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from his parents' residence, No. 68 Academy-st., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 7, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death, on the 3d of March last, at that place, of BENJAMIN MCDONALD, an American citizen, and a former resident of New-York City.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.
Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
New Styles, Two, Three, Four, Five, to Two Hundred Dollars a set, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS,
New styles, from Twenty-five to Three Hundred Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES,
Three, Five, Eight, Ten, to Five Hundred Dollars a set, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
From SIXTY to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

"YOUR RAILWAY LIBRARY IS THE best car reading I ever saw on either side of the Atlantic," said a gentleman of extensive travel. The print is large, the novels are the best, and they are absorbing, so that the discomforts of travel are forgotten. "Twice Lost," "Linnet's Trial," "Maidstone's Housekeeper," "Miramichi," "Hunted to Death," are already published, and selling grandly everywhere.
LORING, Publisher,
No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES, Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.

JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS, BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865, AND NUMBERED

111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE

BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating thes bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK,

Chartered by act of Legislature, for the

SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,

Under special guarantee and the

RENTING OF SAFES in its

BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, in the

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,

No. 146 Broadway, Corner of Liberty-st.

COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.

Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.

COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.

Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No 61 Hudson-st.

ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.

DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.

CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co. No. 550 Broadway.

JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.

A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.

J. C. BABCOCK, Cashier Adams Express Company.

GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.

JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.

W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.

FRANCIS H. JENKS.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.

FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,

Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May, 1865.

(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 5th day of June, 1865.

Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

THIS BANK HAVING, BY AUTHORITY of the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States, organized as a national bank, its business on and after the 1st of July, 1865, will be conducted under the title of "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York."

Correspondents and depositors will please note this, and make their checks and indorsements accordingly.

EDWARD HAIGHT, President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, BROOKLYN CITY securities of the different issues, at highest market price.

T. G. SCHOMBURG,
No. 67 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS, AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, June 29, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS FOR $6,500,000 WORTH OF THE SCRIP OF THE COMMONWEALTH, KNOWN AS THE "WAR FUND OF 1865."

PAYABLE IN TWENTY YEARS AND REDEEMABLE IN FIVE YEARS AT OPTION OF THE STATE.

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE GOVERNOR AND Council, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed on the first day of April 1865, (Chap. 122,) and an Act passed on the seventeenth day of May, 1865, the undersigned hereby invites Proposals for the purchase of six million five hundred thousand dollars' ($6,500,000) worth of the scrip of Massachusetts, to be designated the "War Fund," as provided for in said act, toward completing the funding of the war debt of the Commonwealth.

The certificates of said scrip will be of the denomination of $500 and $1,000, (at option of bidders,) *payable in lawful money of United States*, with interest warrants (coupons) attached, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. (6 ℔ cent.) per annum, payable at this office, semi-annually, IN COIN, on the first days of March and September, of each year.

Should parties prefer, the scrip purchased may be registered at this office, in which case the certificates will be without coupons, interest being payable at same date and place, and then and there to be duly receipted for.

For the redemption of the principal, a sinking fund is established by the act creating the fund.

Bidders must designate in their bids the class of certificates which they desire, and the number of certificates of each class, if they desire some of each, and whether with coupons, or registered.

The interest of each certificate first payable, that of September, 1865, will be reckoned from the day of payment of the bonds purchased.

Sealed proposals for the whole, or any part of the above scrip will be received at this office, *until the 15th day of July next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, M.*, when they will be opened and awards made to the highest bidders, reserving the right, however, to reject any or all bids. Fractional bids must be either in quarters, halves, or three quarters of one per cent. Said proposals must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. (5 ℔ cent.) of the amount bid for, to be accounted for in payment, where bids are accepted or returned to the several unsuccessful bidders, or forfeited if the bidder do not respond to an accepted bid.

The proposals must be inclosed in an envelope to the address of the Treasurer, and MUST be marked "PROPOSALS FOR LOAN," to prevent their being opened before the date assigned herein for opening. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified thereof, and payment for the scrip to be made as follows, viz: The whole at option of purchaser for the whole scrip purchased, on the 20th of July next ensuing; or one-half on that day for one-half of the scrip purchased, and the balance on the 20th of August next ensuing, for the remaining half.

Certificates or receipts, will be ready for delivery at time of payment therefor.

Temporary notes held by any parties against the Commonwealth will be received in payment of scrip.

HENRY K. OLIVER, Treasurer.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK OF NEW-YORK on the morning of July 3, 1865:

RESOURCES.

Temporary loan, secured		$58,500 00
Furniture and fixtures		4,000 00
Premiums		3,359 88
Remittances and other cash items		20,407 80
Due from banks and bankers		25,346 49
Due from Treasurer of U. S. for coupons paid		1,816 18
Agricultural scrip on hand		842 60
Revenue stamps on hand		25,137 49
New-York State stocks on hand		303,555 00
U. S. securities with Treasurer of U. S.	$95,000 00	
U. S. securities on hand	282,098 01—	377,098 01
Specie and other lawful money	299,889 00	
State bank notes	3,388 43—	303,277 43
Total		$1,123,340 88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund and profit and loss	31,256 24
Circulation	30,600 00
Deposits	935,234 64
Due Commissioner of Internal Revenue for stamps	26,250 00
Total	$1,123,340 88

State of New-York, County of New-York.—I, W. G. WHITE, Cashier of the National Currency Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signed) W. G. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of July, 1865.

(Signed) J. J. ANGEVINE, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, July 3, 1865:

RESOURCES. Dr.

Demands loans	$1,763,031 18	
Bills discounted	223,773 13—	$1,986,804 31
Stocks, bonds, &c. owned (par $451,640)		460,314 13
Due from banks and bankers		57,827 57
Furniture and fixtures		9,104 79
Expenses		18,537 85
Cash and cash items, viz:		
Checks, &c. for exchange	$2,011,017 05	
Legal tender	565,616 07	
National currency	1,120 00	
Specie	508 75	
Foreign checks and Tellers sundries	68,504 33—	2,646,766 20
Total resources		$5,179,184 85

LIABILITIES. Cr.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Circulation, (outstanding)	148,500 00
Deposits, (due banks and individuals)	4,509,252 65
Earnings received	21,432 20
Total liabilities	$5,179,184 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—ALFRED A. POST being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the Cashier of the American National Bank, that the foregoing quarterly report is a correct statement of the affairs of said bank at this date.

ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of July, 1865.

FRANCIS B. KEETH, Notary Public, New-York County.

L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Deposits received and letters of credit granted. Americans traveling in Europe can have their letters sent to the above address.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 10th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $10,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWEL HOLBROOK,

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1865, entitled An Act Enabling the Banks of this State to Become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States, that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the Directors, at a meeting held the 22d day of May, 1865, voted to change or convert this Bank into a Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name of the Pacific National Bank.

R. RUCK, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—Customers of this company entitled to Certificates of "Profits" for the year 1863 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of THE UNION PORCELAIN AND PAPER CLAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 78 Cedar-st., July 19, 1865.

CHAS. H. BEMAN, Secretary.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, will be paid at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

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FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, on the morning of the first MONDAY of July, 1865:

		Dr.
Notes and bills disounted		$2,212,197 87
Suspended debt		
Overdrafts		
Banking-house		50,000 00
Other real estate		
Furniture and fixtures		
Current expenses		
Taxes paid		
Premiums		
Remittances and other cash items		894,485 81
Due from the following National Banks:		
Due from other banks as follows		126,704 28
New-York State Stocks	$30,000	
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes	801,000	
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer, to secure deposits		
United States Bonds on hand	$260,000—	$1,141,000 00
Other United States securities		
Cash on hand in circulating notes of this Bank		95,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks		
Specie		97,778 50
Other lawful money		697,280 00
Total		$5,314,446 46

		Cr.
Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000 00
Surplus fund		
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$430,000	
	95	335,000 00
State	238,298	107,298 00
	131,000	
Individual deposits		1,861,965 06
United States deposits		
Dividends unpaid		46,882 00
Due the following National Banks		949,568 44
Due the following State Banks		333,333 19
Discount		
Exchanges		
Interest		
Profit and Loss		180,429 77
Total		$5,314,446 46

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. KISSAM.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of July, 1865. W. H. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS' BANK on SATURDAY, the 24th day of June, 1865:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$818,006 54
Overdrafts		
Due from banks		65,633 41
Due from the directors of the bank	$61,226 50—	
Due from brokers		
Real estate		30,000 00
Specie		26,100 00
Cash items, viz.: Checks and bills on other banks		80,089 00
Stocks, promissory notes, United States 7 3-10 notes and indebtedness certificates		105,000 00
Bonds and mortgages		
United States Legal Tender notes		175,846 60
Bills of suspended banks		
Loss and expense account		10,928 87
Total		$1,311,609 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$300,000 00
Circulation registered	$3,500 00	
Circulation not registered		
Total	$3,500 00	
Less notes on hand	142 00—	3,358 00
Profits		81,526 92
Due to banks		43,944 50
Due to individuals and corporations other than banks and depositors		
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		
Due depositors on demand		882,642 40
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads		138 00
Total		$1,311,609 82

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—EDWARD ROWE, President, and SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the Grocers' Bank, a banking association, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 24th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

E. ROWE, President,
SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents the 8th day of July, 1865. B. E. WATSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRUE condition of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 24th day of June, 1865:

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted and loans		$3,873,016 60
Loans to directors	$125,000 00	
Real estate		250,000 00
Stocks and interest, and U. S. certificates		2,011,534 06
Expense account		76,669 29
Overdrafts		1,252 32
Specie		6,068,192 04
Cash items, bills and checks of city banks		3,193,364 79
Cash items, U. S. Legal Tenders		3,477,989 00
Due from banks		224,711 97
Total		$19,176,776 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,000,000 00
Profits		674,865 62
Registered bank notes	$47,326 00	
Registered on hand	1,344 00—	45,982 00
Due depositors on demand		14,580,684 68
Due to banks		875,243 77
Total		$19,176,776 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—CHARLES P. LEVERICH, President, and WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Cashier of said bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the 24th day of June, 1865, (being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same,) according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said bank is an associated bank, and is located in the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, where it has a banking-house for the transaction of its business; and that from the 1st day of January, 1863, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.

C. P. LEVERICH, President.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by both deponents, this 7th day of July, 1865, before me. THOS. L. THORNELL, Notary Public, New-York City.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK of the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1865:

		Dr.
Notes and bills discounted		$556,534 69
Overdrafts		4,553 28
Current expenses		4,140 73
Remittances and other cash items, in Exchanges		60,895 78
Due from National Banks		7,187 48
Due from other banks		400 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer, to secure circulating notes	$300,000 00	
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits	45,000 00	
U. S. Bonds on hand	5,000 00	
Other U. S. Securities	469,250 00—	819,250 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of this bank	305 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	1,718 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	1,433 00—	3,456 00
Specie		
Other lawful money		365,127 00
Total		$1,821,844 96

	Cr.
Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Circulating-notes received from Comptroller	270,000 00
Individual deposits	553,629 09
United States deposits	95,544 39
Dividends unpaid	150 00
Due National Banks	560,269 85
Profits	42,251 63
Total	$1,821,844 96

State of New-York, County of New-York.—I, CHARLES P. HARTT, of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of July, 1865. F. D. SHERMAN, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on the morning of the first MONDAY in July, 1865.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,788,614 44
Banking house and lots		300,000 00
Due from banks		427,393 60
New-York State stock		9,000 00
New-York City stock		60,000 00
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of U. S.		4,000,000 00
United States bonds on hand		6,413,000 00
Other United States securities		834,000 00
Cash items—Checks, &c., in exchanges		3,681,377 47
Specie	$972,206 90	
Other lawful money	2,381,808 00—	3,354,014 90
Total		$24,867,400 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$10,000,000 00
Surplus	$2,068,607 85	
Profit and loss	731,341 04—	$2,799,948 89
Less dividend payable July 10	500,000 00—	2,299,948 89
Circulating notes outstanding		246,000 00
Individual deposits	$8,139,997 90	
Due to banks and others	3,386,567 05—	11,526,544 95
Due to foreign bankers		264,959 77
Dividends unpaid of late Bank of Commerce in New-York		29,946 80
Dividend just declared, payable July 10		500,000 00
Total		$24,867,400 41

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of National Bank of Commerce in New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 7th day of July, 1865. LESLIE IRVING, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York, on the morning of the first MONDAY of July, 1865:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,309,844 75
Current expenses	36,879 63
Taxes paid	1,315 79
Remittances and other cash items	5,010,560 05
Due from National Banks	352,120 33
Due from other banks	6,802 46
United States certificates of indebtedness deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits	167,000 00
United States Bonds, deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes	1,694,000 00
United States deposits	335,000 00
United States bonds on hand	1,537,750 00
Other United States securities	3,090,450 00
Cash on hand, notes this bank	93,540 00
Notes of other National Banks	75,000 00
Specie	47,559 25
Other lawful money	4,711,869 16
Total	$25,392,841 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$5,000,000 00
Surplus fund	47,368 39
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	1,500,000 00
Individual deposits	8,937,129 82
United States deposits	630,371 35
Dividends unpaid	4,260 00
Due National Banks	8,725,841 55
Due other banks	157,607 39
Discount	79,036 04
Exchange and commission	20,820 78
Interest	244,777 61
Profits and loss	45,583 49
Total	$25,392,841 42

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1865.

At an Election held on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,
JAMES BARNES,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN BODINE,
JOHN. R. LAWRENCE,
ISAAC V. BRIGGS,
JOSHUA SUTTON,
JOHN T. BRUCE,
WM. H. HARBECK,
GEO. W. PLATT,
JESSE SELIGMAN,
GEORGE C. PETERS,
BENJ. M. STILWELL,
SAMUEL F. WHITING,
JEDID'H. MILLER, M. D.,
GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
EDW'D. C. BADEAU,
ROBT. KNIGHT,
JEREMIAH V. SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANCIS P. FURNALD, Esq., was unanimously reelected President and CHARLES BURKHALTER, Esq., Vice-President.

Also, the usual semi-annual DIVIDEND of TEN (10) PER CENT was declared, payable on the 1st of July next, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., (5,) and the government tax, will be paid the stockholders of the Irving Bank, payable on and after the 30th day of June.

The transfer-books are closed to that date inclusive. By order of the board.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-STREET.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 17th day of July, 1865, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the Government Tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK QUARTZ COMPANY, NOS. 48 AND 50, EAST 28TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The trustees have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on capital stock of this company, payable to shareholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

GEO. A. MAYHEW, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared an additional dividend of three per cent., free of government tax, out of the profits of the current three months, payable on and after MONDAY, July 3.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 3d July, inclusive.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.—AT A MEETING OF THE Trustees of this company, held THIS DAY, a dividend of three per cent. on the par value ($20) of the stock was made, payable July 20. Transfer books close 15th inst., and open 21st.

A. M. WOOD, President.

W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 16, 1865.—Dividend.—The Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) and an extra dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free of government tax, payable on first Monday of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed from June 19 until July 7.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS PER share (free from government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer-books will close this P. M., and reopen on the 17th inst.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 10, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Twelve (12) Per Cent. and the government tax, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d day of July ensuing. By order of the board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of income tax.

DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS' INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to June 30 inclusive.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Seven per cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from government tax,) payable on and after the 10th inst.

WILLIAM E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, for the current six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Thursday, July 6.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the Stockholders on and after July 1, 1865.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND an extra dividend of four per cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after July 3.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 29, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of government tax,) payable on and after July 10, 1865.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 Wall, corner of William-st., July 6, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., and the government tax thereon, payable on the 10th inst.

WM. DARROW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 12th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, July 3, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Divided of Six (6) per Cent., and the government tax, payable on the 10th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

NEW AMSTERDAM INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Sec'y.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 10.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE NEW-YORK MAPLE-SHADE OIL COMPANY, will pay a dividend of one per cent., at the office, No. 67 Wall-st., on and after the 10th of July, 1865. By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. A. QUACKENBOSS, Treasurer.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, July 7, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable July 10, inst.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

The trustees of this institution have declared the TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and less, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 17, the institution paying the government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1865.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the board.

C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

In conformity with the act of the Legislature, this institution will hereafter be known by the name of

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1 3d-av.,

Late Mariners' Savings Institution.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS BANK have this day declared a DIVIDEND of 5 and 6 per cent. interest (free from government tax), payable on or after the 20th of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

Money deposited at this time WILL BE ALLOWED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JULY.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ALLAN HAY,

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER VARICK. ASSETS $1,490,318 11

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank Books in English, German and French.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street,

PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,875,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of one thousand dollars and under.

Five per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CHAS. PECK, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th of June, as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.

WM. H. MACY, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH-AV., June 30, 1865.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1865.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, and of Four per Cent. per annum on deposits over five hundred dollars, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 17, 1865. All interest not drawn will draw interest from July 1, as principal.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE,

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.; open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Deposits made on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,

Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,572 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,754 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,
Daniel W. Lord,
George Miln,
John Atkinson,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,
Wm. H. Halsey,
Thos. Barron,
Roland G. Mitchell,
Albert G. Lee,
George P. Deshon,
O. L. Nims,
M. F. Merick,
Wm. B. Ogden,
John Armstrong,
B. C. Morris,
Andrew J. Rich,
Daniel W. Teller,
John D. Bates,
Charles Hickox,
Robert Bowne,
Lawrence Myers,
S. N. Derrick,
Moses Merick,
David J. Ely,
Joseph Morrison,
Wm. H. Popham,
B. C. Morris, Jr.,
Ezra Nye,
Henry J. Cammann,
Thomas Lord,
Preston H. Hodges,
J. B. Griffin.

B. C. MORRIS, President.

THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.

WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL SALE OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, at public auction, during the month of July, 1865, at the times and places named below, viz.:

GIESBORO, D. C., MONDAY and SATURDAY of each week.
NEW-YORK CITY, THURSDAY, July 6.
NEW-YORK CITY, FRIDAY, July 7, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week thereafter, at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av. and 35th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., THURSDAY of each week
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BALTIMORE, Md., WEDNESDAY, July 26.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn., WEDNESDAY, July 5.
ELMIRA, N. Y., FRIDAY, July 14.
LANCASTER, Penn., FRIDAY, July 28.

Two hundred SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES each day.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public. The animals, though sound and serviceable, are no longer required in the army, and must be sold. The attention of managers of city railroads and manufactories is especially called to these sales.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M. Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell

ON TUESDAY, JULY 11, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

(By order of Simeon Draper, U.S. Cotton Agent,)

ABOUT 1,000 BALES NEW-ORLEANS COTTON.

ABOUT 800 BALES MOBILE COTTON.

ABOUT 200 BALES UPLAND COTTON.

ABOUT 400 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and can be seen by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE OF

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VESSELS,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865, At 12 o'clock, noon,

At the NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,

By order of the Navy Department,

By BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, No. 109 Wall-st.,

The following named vessels belonging to the United States Navy Department:

SCREW STEAMER FLAG.

Length, 187 feet 6 inches; breadth, 31 feet 8 inche depth of hold, 10 feet 8 inches; between decks, 7 feet inches; 1 cylinder, 48 inches diameter, 46-inch stroke.

SCREW STEAMER KENSINGTON.

Length, 190 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet 7 inches; between, 7 feet 1 inch; between second and third decks, 7 feet; 1 cylinder, 56¾ inches diameter, 44-inch stroke.

SCREW STEAMER VICKSBURG.

Length, 171 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; 1 cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 36-inch stroke.

SCREW STEAMER PROTEUS.

Length, 203 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 4 inches; between decks, 7 feet 10 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches diameter, 36-inch stroke.

UNITED STATES STEAMER NEREUS, (SCREW.)

Length, 203 feet 9 inches; breadth, 36 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches, between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; 2 cylinders, 44 inches, diameter, 36-inch stroke.

SIDE-WHEEL COMMODORE PERRY.

Length, 142 feet 6 inches; breadth, 31 feet 5 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 5 inches; 1 cylinder, 38 inches in diameter, 9-feet stroke.

SIDE-WHEEL HUNCHBACK.

Length, 179 feet 5 inches; breadth, 29 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 7 inches; 1 cylinder, 40 inches diameter, 8-feet stroke.

SIDE-WHEEL SOMERSET.

Length, 151 feet, breadth, 32 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 3 inches; 1 cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 9-feet stroke.

The above-named vessels lie at the Erie basin, where they may be examined.

SCREW STEAMER NEPTUNE.

Length, 202 feet; breadth, 35 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 5 inches; between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; 1 cylinder, 44 inches diameter, 36-inch stroke.

SCREW STEAMER DAYLIGHT.

Length, 175 feet; breadth, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; between decks, 6 feet 10 inches; 1 cylinder, 44 inches diameter, 24-inch stroke.

SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COMMODORE HULL.

Length, 131 feet; breadth, 28 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; 1 cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 9-feet stroke.

SIDE-WHEEL SHOKOKON.

Length, 181 feet 7 inches; breadth, 32 feet 1 inch; depth of hold, 13 feet 5 inches; 1 cylinder, 44 inches diameter, 8 feet stroke.

SIDE-WHEEL MAGNOLIA.

Length, 242 feet 5 inches; breadth, 33 feet 11 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 3 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; 1 cylinder, 50 inches diameter, 12 feet stroke.

SIDE-WHEEL COMMODORE MORRIS.

Length, 154 feet; breadth, 32 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet; 1 cylinder, 38 inches diameter, 10 feet stroke.

SIDE-WHEEL ISONOMIA.

Length, 215 feet; breadth, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 7 inches; 1 cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 11 feet stroke.

PROPELLER WYANDOTTE.

Length, 152 feet 7 inches; breadth, 24 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 2 inches; between decks, 6 feet 7 inches; cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 44-inch stroke.

PROPELLER BIGNONIA.

Length, 130 feet 10 inches; breadth, 21 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet; cylinder, 36 inches diameter, 36-inch stroke.

PROPELLER GOV. BUCKINGHAM.

Length, 171 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet 2 inches; between decks, 7 feet; 1 cylinder, 38 inches diameter, 38-inch stroke.

PROPELLER GLAUCUS.

Length, 203 feet 1 inch; breadth, 35 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 5 inches; between decks, 7 feet 5 inches; 1 cylinder, 44 inches diameter, 40-inch stroke.

PROPELLER YOUNG AMERICA.

Length, 87 feet 1 inch; breadth, 20 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 5 feet 10 inches; 1 cylinder, 32 inches diameter, 28-inch stroke.

PROPELLER LILAC.

Length, 85 feet 7 inches; breadth, 19 feet 1 inch; depth of hold, 8 feet; cylinder, 26 inches diameter, 24-inch stroke.

PROPELLER FLAMBEAU.

Length, 169 feet; breadth, 30 feet; depth of hold 10 feet 8 inches; between decks, 6 feet 9 inches; 1 cylinder, 50 inches in diameter, 5-feet stroke.

PROPELLER EPSILON.

Length, 62 feet; breadth, 15 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet 4 inches; cylinder 17 inches diameter, 17-inch stroke.

PROPELLER CLINTON.

Length, 61 feet; breadth, 15 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 6 feet; cylinder, 16 inches diameter, 16-inch stroke.

PROPELLER SAFFRON.

Length, 66 feet; breadth, 17 feet 1 inch; depth of hold, 6 feet 7 inches; cylinder, 20 inches diameter, 20-inch stroke.

PROPELLER BELLE.

Length, 62 feet 2 inches; breadth, 15 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 6 feet 6 inches; cylinder, 16 inches diameter, 16-inch stroke.

PROPELLER UNIT.

Length, 62 feet 2 inches; breadth, 15 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 6 feet 6 inches; cylinder, 18 inches in diameter, 18-inch stroke.

PROPELLER ZOUAVE

Length, 95 feet; breadth, 20 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet 7 inches; cylinder, 18 inches diameter, 20-inch stroke.

PROPELLER BERBERRY.

Length, 99 feet 6 inches; breadth, 20 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 3 inches; cylinder, 30 inches diameter, 26-inch stroke.

PROPELLER MOUNT VERNON.

Length, 171 feet; breadth, 28 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 11 inches; between decks, 3 feet; cylinder, 40 inches diameter, 42-inch stroke.

BARK PURSUIT.

Length, 143 feet; breadth, 29 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 1 inch; between decks, 6 feet.

BARK GEMSBOK.

Length, 141 feet; breadth, 30 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 3 inches; between decks, 6 feet 6 inches.

The above vessels lie at the Navy-yard, where they may be examined.

TERMS OF SALE—20 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale—the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

By order. CHAS. H. BELL, Commandant.

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.

There is on hand at this depot, for sale, about 18,000 sets of United States harness, consisting of

143 single sets of lead horse harness,
1,144 single sets of wheel horse harness,
9,360 single sets of lead mule harness,
5,411 single sets of wheel mule harness,
500 single sets of lead horse ambulance harness, and
1,427 single sets of wheel-horse ambulance harness.

This harness has been used in the public service, but is still servicable for road and farming purposes.

Sealed proposals are invited for its purchase, in lots of 100 sets and upwards.

Proposals must plainly state what kind of harness is bid for, whether wheel or lead, mule and horse; and for ambulance harness, whether wheel or lead.

Proposals are also invited for the purchase of several thousand worn saddles of various patterns, in lots of 100 and upward. Samples of harness and saddles can be seen at the Government Mill, in this city, on application to Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster, corner 22d and G sts.

Proposals for the purchase of this harness, &c., will be received at this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Harness," &c.

Payment, in government funds, must be made upon the acceptance of the proposal and prior to the delivery of the harness, &c.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all proposals which may be considered too low.

The sale of harness at public auction, advertised June 17, is discontinued.

The sale of wagons and mules is still going on, from day to day. Purchasers are invited to attend.

D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-Gen. and Quartermaster.

SPECIAL SALE SERVICEABLE MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1865.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at the time and place named below, viz:

NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 19, 1865.
NEW-YORK CITY, WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES EACH DAY.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of brick merchants and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., and will be held at the Government Stables, corner 10th-av and 33d-st.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge, First Division, Q. M. G. O.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

6,000 BALES UPLAND AND 2,000 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON

will be sold under direction of

SIMEON DRAPER, U. S. COTTON AGENT,

ON THURSDAY, July 20, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M.,

at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Samples can be seen at the office of Messrs. [illegible] & CO. three days before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready at the Custom-house [illegible] days before the sale.

OFFICE, DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C. [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF HIDES, TALLOW, BARRELS, &c.—Will be sold [illegible] WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1865, at 10 o'clock [illegible] st. Wharf, the following articles, [illegible]

7,004 Salted Beef Hides.
523 Dry Beef Hides.
538 Sheep Pelts.
10 Calf Skins.
21,257 pounds Beef Tallow.
11,840 pairs Beef Horns.
205½ gallons Neatsfoot Oil.
1,000 pounds Tallow [illegible]
3,175 Flour Barrels [illegible]
1,900 Pork Barrels [illegible]
1,100 Bacon, Pork [illegible] Vinegar Barrels.
7 Cords Barrel Staves [illegible]

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

G. BELL, Lieut. Col. & C. S.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JULY 11, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 221 [illegible], between Bond and Nevins sts. Brooklyn—Rosewood, walnut and painted parlor and chamber furniture, large library table, hair mattresses, feather beds, crockery, Brussels carpets, oilcloths, walnut marble-top hat-stand, etc., etc.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT MILTON, N. Y.—A VERY desirable country residence, consisting of large and commodious house, with large piazza, barn, stable and other outbuildings, and about 14 acres under cultivation, and laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; abundance of fruits. This is one of the best places offered for sale between New-York and Albany for the price, which is $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN MOTT HAVEN, A TWO-STORY house with a ¼ acre of ground handsomely laid out in a garden; a great variety of fruit trees, grape vines, and shrubs; a small barn and other outbuildings, situated in Concord-street, first house from 3d-av. Can be seen at any time. Inquire on the premises, or of LANEHART & BARTLE, No. 228 Washington-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVINGSTON offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES, IN Litchfield County, Conn., one-half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-story brick, 40x40, with extension 24x26; three barns, stables and other outbuildings; all nearly new; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, beautifully located on the Shell road, leading from Astoria to Newtown, L. I.; is a desirable location for a residence. Also, four lots in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., situated on the southeast corner of 1st and 10th sts., and three lots on north 10th-st., near 1st-st. The above property is for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of S. D. CLARK, Greenpoint, Greenpoint-av.

FOR SALE OR RENT—IN ROCKLAND County, on the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, a mile and a half from the Nanuet Station, a neat place of ten acres, all under cultivation, with house and barn nearly new; house has nine rooms, and is well finished; price $3,300. Inquire at No. 88 Liberty-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, three new brick houses, (of a block of six,) three-story basement and sub-cellar, complete, with all the modern improvements: location 93d-street, between 3d and 4th-avs., one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. W. BEALE, Nos. 169 and 170 Fulton-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid farm of 420 acres in Warwick Valley, four miles from the Town of Warwick; this is one of the best farms in the State. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDICT, 67 White-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—One hundred lots, between 95th and 97th sts., 4th and 5th avs. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH the modern improvements of gas, water, &c., wanted (in a good neighborhood) for a family of three persons; either in this city or Brooklyn. Will be taken on a lease of one or three years, if the rent does not exceed $800 per annum. Address P. R. A., Station D.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SEVERAL FIRST-class residences in desirable locations; Murray Hill preferred. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOME WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN gentleman with a private family, where he can give piano lessons to children in compensation for board; best of references given. Address J. V. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY OR Hoboken, for a gentleman and his wife, with a private family. Terms not to exceed $15 per week. Address J. J. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ACCOMMODATIONS can be obtained two hours and a half ride from the city on the Erie Railway, by applying to Mrs. M. S. READ, Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

MANSION HOUSE BROOKLYN—A FEW very desirable rooms have just been vacated in this hotel.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen, with board; location most desirable. Apply at No. 8 West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—THE subscriber's residence at Meadowside, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm-house, well shaded, situated near the salt water, with bathing, &c., on the premises. Location healthy, surrounded by shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages; stage to steamer. Inquire of E. B. FRANKLIN, No. 20 West-st., or address at Locust Valley, L. I., CHAS. E. FEEKS.

A FEW SELECT FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN Summer board at Claverack, N. Y.; beautiful location, extensive grounds and shaded walks; large number of well furnished rooms; assembly room 80 by 50 feet; plenty of fruit and luxuries of the country. Boats leave New-York every morning and evening; connect at Hudson with cars to Claverack, four miles. Address Prof. S. T. FROST, Claverack, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer, can be accommodated at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a river, six miles from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and sailing; terms, $9 a week for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J., or apply at No. 18 LeRoy-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT HASTINGS, ON THE Hudson. Barnard House, one hour by rail or boat. No Summer resort having greater attractions. Terms reasonable. First-class table. Apply, between 10 and 3, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,

GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.

The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.

This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.

C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.

Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.

LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I.—Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; driving, sailing and fishing unexcelled. Cars from James-slip to Greenport; thence by stage to the house. Send for circular.

M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This favorite hotel will open for the season,
JUNE 20TH, INST.
Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

AT CLIFFWOOD HOTEL, ON THE SEAshore, 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat, fine groves, fine, safe sea bathing, fishing, sailing, beautiful scenery and good table, $7 to $12 per week. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines, and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris, for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so especially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars, address G. W. TROW, City Directory office, No. 50 Green-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders receive prompt attention.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Job Printers, Stationers, &c., No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A three-story and basement brown-stone house, with modern improvements, in Second-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; rent $1,000. Inquire at MOORE'S real estate office, corner of Degraw and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT RYE—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE, containing twelve rooms, situated near the Sound, and half a mile from Portchester depot; good garden and stable; the use of a horse, wagon and harness, and also a cow are included; rent $150 per month. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

SEVEN FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, at Yonkers, in good localities, from ½ to 2½ acres; rents from $80 to $350 per month; also, board for two persons. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Circulars can be obtained at her residence. References—Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. Fillmore, Hon. W. H. Seward, Gen. Dix, Hon. W. Hunt, Hon. George Folsom, Dr. H. Webster, H. A. Smythe, Esq., Hon. E. Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Hon. Ira Harris, Gov. J. Y. Smith, &c.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE—NO. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—Book-keeping, writing and arithmetic for actual business, taught by VOGELSDORFF, a practical book-keeper, experienced teacher and recent member of a wholesale house. You are guaranteed, in one practical course, to become proficient for the counting-room and command a good salary.

AT NO. 609 BROADWAY—DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY will remain open day and evening, all Summer. Gentlemen or boys can have private lessons without extra charge, in rapid business writing, practical bookkeeping, arithmetic, &c., and be practically qualified for any business.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

TEACHERS.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD, experienced in teaching, Mr. J. T. BIXBY, wishes to travel or go into the country with a family for the rest of the Summer, as private tutor. He respectfully refers to the following of his former patrons: F. H. Walcott, Esq.; Chas. E. Butler, Esq.; Peter Kemble, Esq.; Mrs. Lewis Livingston, Douglas Robinson. Mr. Bixby's address is North Orange, N. J.

TEACHERS WANTED—THROUGHOUT the country for supplying schools and academies with principals and assistants. N. B.—Address all applications for teachers to the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 486 Broadway, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEment as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable, and expectations as to salary moderate. Address E. B. E., care of Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY AS teacher of the English branches, Latin, German, French and music. Address S., Box No. 17 New-Brunswick, N. J.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery, Dr. J. O. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. This terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.; No. 726 Broadway; J. O. DIXON, M. D.

CANCER.

TUMOR. SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,369 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLANIA	SATURDAY, Aug. 5

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	FRIDAY	July 21
LAFAYETTE	FRIDAY	Aug. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 00
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 00
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	July 12
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	July 15
CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	July 22

at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)

For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 3, North River, on TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.

For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on July 20.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAMER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and the IRISH PORTS. "BRITANNIA," SATURDAY, July 15, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 2, North River. Cabins, $90, $80 and $70. Steerage, $30; in Currency. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No 6 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

Freight reduced to 15 cents per foot.
Passage, first class, $40; second class, $30.
Steerage, $20.

STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
CLEFT, Commander,
Will commence taking freight on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and positively sail on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 117 Broadway.

The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, July 22.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
ZODIAC,
BULKLEY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13.

For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GRINNELL.

The CHASE will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 20.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, July 13, promptly at 3 o'clock.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The fine United States Mail steamship
LODONA,
WM. R. HOVEY, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 21 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN, & PALMORE, Agents,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow SATURDAY, July 22.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 20th of every month at noon, from pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE, building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

The HATTERAS will leave as above every Saturday. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CUBA, T. COOL, Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 26th instant. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR, L. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

The MARIPOSA will follow on Saturday, July 15.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship
EUTERPE,
will sail from pier No. 36, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILMARTH, Room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M. Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester and Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3. From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.

L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION

TO THE

MEDITERRANEAN AND THE BLACK SEA.

In compliance with the suggestions of many of his friends who desire to visit the EAST AND THE SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, the undersigned will dispatch and accompany, on the 24TH OF AUGUST, 1865,

A FIRST-CLASS STEAMER

for a Winter voyage of eight months through the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, visiting the following historic places (the number of days of stoppage being affixed to each respectively, viz.:

Ports.	Days.	Ports.	Days.
Lisbon	2	Alexandria, (Egypt,)	15
Cadiz	2	Candia	2
Gibraltar	1	Athens	5
Malta	2	Navarino	1
Syria	1	Corfu	1
Constantinople	5	Trieste	1
Varna, (Black Sea,)	1	Venice	5
Balaklava, (Black Sea,)	1	Ancona	1
Sevastopol, (Black Sea,)	2	Palermo	1
Sinope, (Black Sea,)	1	Naples	3
Constantinople	15	Civita Vecchia, (Rome,)	7
Marmora Island	1	Leghorn	5
Gallipoli	1	Genoa	4
Dardanelles	1	Toulon	1
Ancient Troy	1	Marseilles	10
Metelyn	1	Corsica	1
Smyrna	5	Tunis	2
Scio	1	Algiers	5
Samos	1	Tangiers	2
Rhodes	1	Maderia	1
Cyprus	1	Canary Island	1
Beyroot	5	Havana	5
Acre	1	Savannah	1
Jaffa, (Jerusalem,)	15	Charleston	2

The expedition will start from the port of New-York and return to the same. The entire trip will be accomplished in eight months. Price of passage, $2,000 in gold.

The advantages of a special conveyance to the places named are manifold. The discomfort and extortions of bad hotels, and delays and disappointments are avoided—one-half the time only is required to make the tour, and less than one-half the expense would be incurred. A careful estimate proves that, by local or special conveyances, at least sixteen months would be consumed, at a cost to the traveler of over five thousand dollars. Another point of advantage, as well as of economy, is the thorough knowledge of the undersigned of the places to be visited. The number of

PASSENGERS IS LIMITED TO ONE HUNDRED.

The party is partially made up. In order to make the company select and agreeable, unexceptional references are required.

There will be a physician on board, and every comfort and attention secured to the passengers.

Applications for passage or for further information, received at No. 59 Liberty-st.

C. OSCANYAN.

TO PLEASURE-SEEKERS.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the new and magnificent steamers
METEOR and PEWABIC,
will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every MONDAY, at 8 P. M., and Detroit, Mich., every TUESDAY, at 2 P. M., and Port Sarnia every TUESDAY, at 10 P. M. For real comfort and pleasure, the Lake Superior trip is unequaled on this continent. The best speckled trout fishing in the world, and nowhere can the invalid realize such substantial benefit as in the cool, dry and invigorating climate of Lake Superior. It is also the cheapest trip offered, being only about 3½ cents per mile, which includes state-rooms and meals.

For information or securing of rooms, apply to
GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
J. T. WHITING & CO., Detroit, Mich.

NIAGARA FALLS, WHITE MOUNTAINS, ETC.

Excursion tickets to Niagara Falls, River St. Lawrence, with its thousand islands and world-renowned rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Lake Champlain, Saratoga, &c., can be had at much reduced rates for the round trip, at the general agency of the Grand Trunk and Royal Mail Line Steamers, No. 279 Broadway. EDWARD P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

TO LET—TO EXCURSION PARTIES, DUDLEY'S and Myers' Groves; barges *Walter Sands*, *Wm. Jay Haskett* and *Wm. H. Morton*; also steamboats of all kinds. Apply to W. E. MYERS & CO., foot Morton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
30,000 feet of pure air introduced per minute.
MONDAY, JULY 10, 1865.
GRAND OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
NEW ATTRACTIONS,
NEW FACES,
NEW FEATURES.
BARNUM'S COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY,
consisting of the following
BRILLIANT ARTISTS.

Mr. C. K. FOX	STAGE MANAGER
M. GROSSI	MAITRE DE BALLET

TONY DENIER,
the celebrated clown and public favorite.
Mons. BAPTISTINE, Pantomimist and Dancer-Principale.

M. LEON CHENAT	Harlequin
MASTER TIMOTHY	Juvenile Pantomimist

MLLE. AURIOL,
Premier Danseuse from the principal European Theatres,
together with a
FULL AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET.
Afternoon at 3; Evening at 7¾.
A GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME,
which has been
SEVERAL MONTHS IN PREPARATION
will be presented, entitled
THE GREEN MONSTER;
OR, THE
WHITE KNIGHT AND GIANT WARRIOR,
produced with
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY BY GEORGE HEILGE.

MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES	by ROBT. S. WALKER.
STAGE APPOINTMENTS	by R. T. CUTLER.
MECHANICAL EFFECTS	by CHAS. BURNS.
APPROPRIATE MUSIC	by F. PETERSCHEN.

This magnificent Pantomimic Spectacle is a vehicle for the most
MAGICAL EFFECTS AND MARVELOUS TRANSFORMATIONS
ever presented to the public.
Previous to the pantomime,
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer,
IN HITS AT TIMES AND PEOPLE.
MORNING AT 11,
PROF. COSPORESS, PHILOSOPHER AND MAGICIAN,
in his astonishing
FEATS OF MAGIC.
Those wondrous curiosities,
TWO LIVING WHITE WHALES,
captured and brought to this city from the coast of Labrador, may be seen at all hours in the
MAMMOTH GLASS WHALE TANK.
Come and see them while you have the opportunity, as
THEIR LIVES ARE UNCERTAIN.
GEORGE, the great WHALE CAPTURER, will enter the WHALE TANK every day at 10¾ A. M., 2¼ and 7¼ P. M.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 20 FEET LONG.
A HORSE AND RIDER, ENTWINED BY AN ENORMOUS SERPENT, CONVERTED INTO STONE.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.
FAT WOMAN, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, MOVING WAX FIGURES, THE AUTOMATON WRITER, LIVING OTTERS, SEALS, MENAGERIE OF LIVING ANIMALS, MONSTER PYTHON, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Summer season, under the direction of Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLES.
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS
of the charming
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
who, during the past week, has won from both the PRESS and NIGHTLY INCREASING AUDIENCES,
NEVER FADING LAURELS.
She will appear THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 10, and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, in the highly sensational play, in five acts and five tableaux, entitled the
ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT,
A DREAM OF LOVE AND DEATH,

The Angel of Midnight The Little Clerk, the Angel of Justice, Cupid, the Angel of Love, The Wood Cutter, the Angel of Vengeance The Angel of Mercy,	MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.

Due notice will be given of the appearance of Mr. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH.

STEAMBOATS.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 75; forward deck, $1 25. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st., at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1 and 4.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond, Elm Park.—Boats leave Pier No. 19, North River, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 2, 4, 5, 7 P. M. On Sundays—9, 10:30, 12 M.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A SUPERIOR and very large selection of the most reliable and excellent servants, having references direct from some of the first families of Brooklyn. Cooks, children's nurses, waitresses and general houseworkers, at MANNING'S select agency in Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. N. B.—An abundance of first-class servants on hand for the country—males and females.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid; is willing to take care of children in a private family; has the best of city reference from her last place; no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 67 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress or as laundress; no objection to a boarding or Summer-house; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; will assist in the coarse washing and ironing if required; has the best city references; would go in the country if required. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH GOOD city reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; washes and irons for a lady and child; wages, $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID, with excellent city references, a situation in the city or country; would do waiting in a private boarding-house; wages $9. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or would take care of grown children. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A HOME FOR A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch Protestant woman; can do any kind of light work; wages very moderate; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, waitermen and valets. Also, farm-hands, men and their wives, and useful men highly recommended from their last situations. Employers requiring such help will apply or address a note to MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR gardener and farmer, by a man who thoroughly understands the business in all its various branches, and who has the best reference. Address T. C., care L. Smith, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman; understands his business thoroughly in every particular, and has the best of recommendations. Apply or address J. F., for two days, at A. Clinch's feed-store, No. 28 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young man as coachman; has five years' reference from his last employer; understands his business perfectly; country preferred. Address B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow, if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a man from the old country. Address A. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener or to assist in gardening; good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man with good references. Address T. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; best of reference given. Address D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, aged 31; good reference. Address J. G., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

CHANGE. CHANGE.
MONDAY, July 10, 1865.
Last night but five of the
DAVENPORT WALLACK COMBINATION.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
The truly eminent artists
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT and
MR. J. W. WALLACK.
Supported by the charming young actress,
MISS ROSE EYTINGE,
will appear this evening in Tom Taylor's most successful comedy, entitled
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,
with the following great cast:

John Mildmay	Mr. J. W. Wallack.
Capt. Hawksley	M. E. L. Davenport.
Mr. Potter	Mr. Browne.
Gimlet	Mr. Williamson.
Mrs. Sternhold	Miss Rose Eytinge.
Mrs. Mildmay	Miss Ione Burke.

With for the first time here Douglas Jerrold's beautiful nautical drama of
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
In which Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT will appear in his world renowned character of WILLIAM, the Sailor; supported by

MISS ROSE EYTINGE	as SUSAN.
Miss Ione Burke	as Blue Peter.
(with the song of "Black Eyed Susan.")	
Mr. Forbes	as The Admiral.
Mr. George Holland	as Doggrass.
Mr. Browne	as Gnatbrain.
Mr. Williamson	as Jacob Twig.
Mr. Warwick	as Quid.
Mrs. John Sefton	as Dolly Mayflower.

Mr. DAVENPORT'S beautifully artistic performance of WILLIAM, has secured for him undying fame, and justly stamped him one of the
GREATEST HISTRIONIC ARTIST
the world has ever known.
In the course of the drama, he will sing the celebrated songs of:
"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."
"A Yankee Ship and a Yankee Crew,"
And dance a Sailor's Hornpipe with Miss M. Everett.
In compliance with numerous requests, the successful drama of
OLIVER TWIST,
will be repeated on TUESDAY night, with Miss Rose Eytinge for the first time as Nancy Sikes.
WEDNESDAY, July 12, BENEFIT of MISS ROSE EYTINGE, when in addition to the great drama of OLIVER TWIST, the elegant petit comedy entitled
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING,
will be performed.

WALLACK'S.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.
BENEFIT OF
MISS ROSE EYTINGE.
on which occasion she will appear for the first time as
NANCY SYKES,
in the successful drama of
OLIVER TWIST,
and as
LADY FREELOVE
in the elegant petite Comedy, entitled
A DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Supported by the eminent artists,
MR. J. W. WALLACK
AND
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
Box book now open.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACING ASSOCIATION

TROTTING MEETING.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, JULY 11,
AND LASTING THREE DAYS,
when the following
GREAT TROTTING PURSES
will be given, closed with the following entries:

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, July 11.—A purse of $1,250, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for stallions, bar George Wilkes, filled with the following:
J. B. Murphy's Andy Johnson.
A. W. Mann's Mount Vernon.
T. Cregan's Harry Clay.
W. H. Woodruff's b. g. Young Morrill.
D. Mace's Ethan Allen.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, July 12.—A purse of $1,250, mile heats, three in five, in harness, for all horses.
W. H. Meade's ch. g. John Morgan.
T. Cregan's bl. s. Harry Clay.
H. Woodruff's b. g. Dexter.
D. Mace's b. s. Ethan Allen.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, July 13.—A Purse of $1,250, two-mile heats, in harness, for all horses.
J. W. Holcomb's Lady Sherman.
W. H. Meade's ch. g. John Morgan.
T. Carpenter's b. g. Stonewall Jackson.
H. Woodruff's b. g. Dexter.
D. Mace's b. s. Ethan Allen.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch, and great durability.

Warerooms, No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES.

The best and cheapest in the city, with all recent improvements, fully warranted.

STEEDMAN,
No. 108 West 15th-st., two doors west 6th-av.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.

MASON BROTHERS.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND piano, as good as new; a superior instrument; sold on account of the owner going to Europe. Apply at No. 5 Great Jones-st.

PIANO-FORTE.—A BARGAIN—A FIRST-class second-hand Piano, in rosewood case, city make. No. 108 West 15th-st., two doors west 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR RETAIL TRADE, A MAN competent to take charge of a boot and shoe stock; also, a salesman for a stock of small wares and hosiery; also, an experienced salesman for ladies' dress goods; also, a salesman for domestic cotton goods. Address W. L. PURDY & CO., Williamsport, Penn.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DOMESTIC dry goods commission house. It is necessary that the applicant should be familiar with the woolen business, and possess a general acquaintance with the jobbing trade of this and other cities. Address Box No. 3,639 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A GROCERY COMMISSION house, a good, active, industrious boy, about 16 years old; one who is willing to work and study the interests of his employers; such only need apply, with references in his own handwriting, to W. & O., Box No. 63, Post-office.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED Protestant girl to take care of two children; must understand the management of children, a good sewer and willing and obliging; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper in an importing and jobbing house; must write a good business hand, be correct at figures, and come highly recommended. Address Box No. 2,72 Post-office, with references.

WANTED—A FARMER, A MARRIED MAN that understands his business; his wife to take charge of the dairy, to go on a small farm near the city. Apply at No. 3 Jones-lane, at 12:30.

WANTED—BY A FOREIGN COMMISSION house, a man with a first-class connection, to solicit orders for dry goods and small wares. Address, giving reference and salary expected, G. C., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A PUBLISHING-OFFICE DOWN town, a lad of 16 or 18 years, who writes a first-rate hand; salary $200 at first. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, Box No. 4,574 Post-office, this day.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, an assistant entry clerk. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references and salary expected, Box No. 5,071 Post-office.

WANTED—AT NO. 124 ATTORNEY-ST., A GIRL to wash and grease pie plates and pick fruit; wages $8 per month; white or colored. Call for Mrs. HAMILTON.

WANTED—A WET NURSE IMMEDIATELY, for a child three months old. Call at once at No. 44 West 47th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, TO GO TO the country. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square, between 8 and 11 A. M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A NUMBER of first-class wood workmen in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, 76 William-st.

SPINNERS WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-class spinners at Catskill woolen mill, Leeds, N. Y. Apply at mill as above, or to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 38 Barclay-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGinated the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day, and it never fails. Office, 19 Cooper Institute.

TEETH EXTRACTED POSITIVELY without the knowledge of the patient, under Nitrous Gas, by Dr. WAIT, Sen., at 50 cents each, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st. Refers to Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor New-York University; Drs. Pond, Hallock, Baldwin and Gilchrist. Teeth inserted and filled on moderate terms.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT WITH partial descriptive-lists can have all their arrearages collected and cashed by applying to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Formal Reception of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment — Splendid Collation — Good Speeches and Singing—Interesting News to Those Awaiting the Paymaster—Bounties—Notice to the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment—No Fresh Arrivals Yesterday.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment of New-York, familiarly known as the "Monitor Regiment," and of whose arrival a brief notice appeared in THE TIMES of Saturday, was given a formal, yet hearty welcome by the friends of the regiment, at the armory of the Seventh Regiment, Saturday afternoon. Good speeches, a splendid dinner and fine singing and music comprised the interesting exercises of the day, which were as may be supposed, a perfect success.

The spacious armory or drill room, over Tompkins' Market, was neatly laid out with four long tables, lengthwise, and one placed across the room at the head of the others. These tables appeared to good advantage, with their nice white covers, glistening glasses, and shining plates and dishes. Along the walls stood the stacks of muskets carried by the members of the regiment through many a hot battle and wearisome march. The dinner, or collation, was gotten up by Mr. ISAAC HALL, No. 768 Third-avenue, at the direction of a committee appointed by the numerous friends of the regiment, and consisted of sandwiches in every known variety, bread and butter, and cold meats in all the various styles. Several barrels of delicious iced lemonade and any quantity of ice cream, with cakes and tarts in abundance.

At 4 o'clock the regiment was marched in and the men took up position along the different tables, eager and well-prepared for the attack soon to commence. The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Hon. D. S. Coddington, J. W. Farr, Geo. W. Beale, W. J. Valentine, W. H. Christie, A. L. Northrup, W. Wade, S. S. Palmer, R. S. Cole, Isaac Hall, Rufus S. King, Capt. W. Howland and D. Jacobus soon got matters in working shape, and with the help of thirty sable waiters and the kind assistance of several lady friends the tables were declared ready. Then grace having been said, the gallant "monitors" fell to with a will. During the progress of the dinner the band of the Seventh Regiment discoursed excellent music as the boys of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh investigated the mysteries of the "spread." We need not say that they enjoyed the kind treat thus provided, as having just arrived in a government transport from Charleston, the contrast between the fare on board ship, and the groaning board before them, must have been great.

After dinner, and when the clatter of crockery and the jingling of glass-ware had ceased, the returning song written by Mrs. LYDIA BAXTER, expressly for the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, was sung by Mr. ROBERTS, leader of the Thirteenth-street Church, assisted by a host of willing amateur voices.

ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., then came forward and gave utterance to a few words of welcome to the regiment, in which he referred to the history of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, and of its varied and extensive field of duty and of service.

Rev. Mr. ARMITAGE and Dr. BURCHARD also addressed the gathering of veterans and home friends with good effect and amid great applause. The cheering of the brave boys in the army blue was quite a feature, and the appearance of the command was very fine. Their uniforms were all good and new, and the equipments were in the most perfect order. The proceedings at length broke up about 6 o'clock, when everybody departed more than satisfied at the great success obtained and the kindly feelings expressed.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment was raised under the three-year call of 1862. It was recruited in about two months by Gen. W. GURNEY, formerly Captain in the Sixty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers. A large part of the regiment is from Long Island, the remainder mostly from New-York City. It was mustered into the United States service at Staten Island, on the 8th of September, 1862, and two days later left for Washington, when it was assigned to the defences of Washington, under Gen. HEINTZELMAN, Gen. ABERCROMBIE commanding the division and Col. GURNEY the brigade.

In April, 1863, the brigade was transferred to the defences of Suffolk, Va., under Gen. PECK, and in July the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh joined the Eleventh Corps at Hagerstown, Md., and continued with it to Warrenton Junction, fighting with marked success at Gettysburgh. Embarked at Alexandria, August 8, and proceeded to South Carolina, landing on Folly Island, Aug. 13. It remained in front of Charleston till Oct. 21, when it moved to Beaufort. On the 29th November it joined the expedition against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, under Gens. POTTER and HATCH. The regiment took a very prominent part in the battle of Honey Hill, near Grahamsville, S. C., on the 30th of November, 1864, and in the engagements of the 6th and 9th of December, 1864, at Devaux Neck, S. C.; and also in the skirmish of the 29th of December, at the same place. The coast division, of which it formed a part, performed very important service as a cooperating column for Gen. SHERMAN, in his movement against Savannah and Charleston. Reaching Charleston a few days after its evacuation, the regiment was detailed, by order of Gen. SHERMAN, for permanent city garrison, remaining in command of the city up to the time of the regiment coming North to be mustered out.

The regiment went out about one thousand strong, with its full complement of officers. It returns with twenty-five officers and five hundred and thirty men.

The following is a list of the commissioned officers of the regiment:

Field and Staff—Colonel, W. GURNEY, Brevet Brigadier-General; Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward H. Little; Major, Frank K. Smith; Surgeon, George M. Cutter, M. D.; Assistant Surgeon, Charles B. Daytou, M. D.; Chaplain, Samuel B. Willis; Adjutant, First Lieut. Garrit F. Eaton; Quartermaster, First Lieut. Wm. H. Hodge.

Line Officers.—Co. A—Captain, John L. Little; First Lieutenant, George Proudy. Co. B—Captain, Edward M. Schauffler; First Lieutenant, Hampden Waldron. Co. C—Captain, Alonzo W. Fish; First Lieutenant Augustus S. Bodine. Co. D—Captain, W. N. Conant. Co. E—First Lieutenant, Geo. S. Sammis. Co. F—Captain, H. James Weston. Co. G—Captain, Edmund S. Henry; First Lieutenant, John J. Abercrombie, Jr. Co. H—Captain, James F. Haviland; First Lieutenant, George J. Collins. Co. I—Captain, Richard Allison; Second Lieutenant, John J. Redgell. Co. K—Captain, Hewlett J. Long; Second Lieutenant, Wm. B. Eaton.

PAYING OFF TROOPS.

The Sixth, Eighth and Seventy-first Regiment Arsenals, over Centre Market, now used by the New-York State Agency for the accommodation of returned soldiers, was Saturday thronged by the First and Fifteenth Regiments of New-York Engineers, and other detached and discharged commands. The great attraction to so many of our brave soldiers was the long-anticipated visit of the Paymaster. While upon this subject, we would earnestly advise soldiers awaiting final payment in the city to report at once, and so secure their back pay and bounties. The large number of soldiers now in the city, lounging about our streets, would make it appear as though they had no other course to pursue. Boys, step up and report at once, and resume the dress of the citizen, now that you no longer are soldiers. A good soldier and steady citizen never lounges about the street.

BOUNTIES.

For the benefit of returned soldiers, we would say that $50 State bounty is now being paid by Brig.-Gen. S. E. MARVIN, Paymaster-General at Albany, and Col. C. W. DARLING, A. A. Paymaster-General at New-York, to discharged soldiers entitled to bounty by reason of having enlisted and been credited to the State between July 17, 1862, (in regiments numbering over 105,) and Sept. 6, 1862.

In regiments numbering under 105, the bounty ceased Sept. 30, 1862. The State bounty of $75 commenced Nov. 2, 1862, and ceased March 31, 1864.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

The following general order is published for the information of the members of the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York:

NEW-YORK CITY, June 8, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29.—I. The One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment New-York Infantry Volunteers, will assemble at the Battery Barracks at precisely 7 o'clock A. M., Monday, the 10th inst., for the purpose of proceeding to Hart's Island, for muster-out and final payment.

Officers and men will appear fully armed and equipped, except such men as have bought their arms; they, however must appear in full uniform.

By order of Col. J. P. CLASSEN,
Commanding Regiment.
JNO. M. LOGAN, First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

There were no arrivals of returned troops yesterday, and none telegraphed as on the road. To-day several commands are expected, as well as others by transport from the coast.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER WILDEY—UNNATURAL CONDUCT OF A MOTHER.

On the 4th inst. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest at Mrs. LOUISA R. HULL'S, No. 322 West Thirty-sixth-street, over the remains of LUCY M. FOOT, a maid of 37, who died at Mrs. HULL'S on the 3d, of consumption. Miss FOOT, who was a sewing-woman, had been quite ill nearly a year, and having exhausted her means, she went to Bellevue Hospital about three months ago, but was taken thence and given a home by Mrs. HULL. Subsequent to the inquest, ascertaining that Miss FOOT'S mother lived in Boston, Coroner WILDEY telegraphed to her, and received from the Boston office the reply that "hereafter all telegrams must be prepaid, or they cannot be receieved." The mother came to this city, and went to see her daughter's remains at Mrs. HULL'S; but, ascertaining that there were no effects, she posted back to Massachusetts, leaving her daughter to be buried in Potter's Field. This, however, Mrs. HULL would not permit; and, interesting herself, she induced Mr. JONES STOLTS, of No. 237 Bowery, undertaker, to supply a coffin, and Mr. J. T. YOUNG to furnish a hearse, and the attachés of the Coroner's office made up a purse to cover the expense of opening a grave, and buried the deceased at Union Hill Cemetery on Saturday afternoon.

ACCIDENTALLY FELL FROM A WINDOW.

Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, Saturday, over the body of SUSAN FOX, a child of 30 months, who on Friday, while playing with other children, accidentally fell from a window at No. 256 East Tenth-street, and was killed.

BY CORONER GOVER—FATAL ACCIDENT IN A BREWERY.

On Friday afternoon, the shaft of an elevator in Messrs. KOEHLER & BROTHERS' brewery, in First-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, and FREDERICK GENDRICK and BERNARD ROUPP, employes in the brewery, who were on the elevator, fell therefrom to the cellar, and were almost instantly killed. There was no unusual weight on the elevator at the time of the accident. The jury, after careful scrutiny, rendered a verdict that the accident was caused by the twisting of the shaft of a drum whereon the rope was wound. Both of the deceased were natives of Germany. GENDRICK was 34 years of age, and ROUPP 35.

Col. Baker, the Government Detective, in Trouble.

FORTY SUITS AGAINST HIM FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT, ETC.

A series of suits, some forty in all, are, it is said, shortly to be brought against Col. L. C. BAKER, Chief of the Government Detective Force, for alleged false imprisonment and assault and battery.

Nearly all the suits are based upon the actions of Col. BAKER in securing the arrest of about five hundred alleged bounty-jumpers, on the 11th of March last, in Hoboken. A number of affidavits have already been taken, and more are being prepared. The following are abstracts of the most important:

JAMES LEE'S AFFIDAVIT.

The first deposition in the list is that of James Lee, who swears that in the early part of February, 1865, he was a recruiting-broker, and was sent for by Col. Baker, at the Astor House. On his arrival all his valuables were taken from him by Col. Baker, and he was sent to the Old Capitol Prison. While in prison, a well-known Republican lawyer waited on him and told him he could be got out for $5,000. After some demur, he gave a check for $4,000, and, after some delay, was released, without knowing why he was arrested or the charge against him.

JOHN DEVLIN'S AFFIDAVIT.

John Devlin swears to having been arrested, and paying $1,700 before he could be released; that he never knew the charges against him; all his money and valuables were seized by Col. Baker, who, it is alleged, delivered them to the same lawyer.

SIMON BURNS' AFFIDAVIT.

Simon Burns swears to having been arrested and imprisoned without a cause, and only to gratify the malice of Theo. Allen, a friend of Col. Baker, and that no charges were ever preferred against him.

MICHAEL MANAHAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Manahan testified to being arrested by order of Col. Baker, taken before Marcus C. Stanley, who was in charge of the office, and after his money and valuables were taken from him, he was sent to the Old Capitol Prison; while in prison, he was waited on by James Hughes, of the firm of Peter Reilly & Co., and advised to give certain information; on deponent saying he knew nothing, Marcus C. Stanley said, loud enough for him to hear, "Well, it will be his own fault if he goes up;" a few days after, by the same process as in Lee's case, he was released on paying $500; in a consultation with Stanley, it is alleged he informed deponent that unless Lee paid up, he would be sent to the Dry Tortugas.

FRANCIS DEVLIN'S AFFIDAVIT.

Francis Devlin testified that he went to Washington to see his brother John, who was under arrest; that Col. Baker locked him up, and it cost him $500 to get released.

WILLIAM C. LANDAN'S AFFIFAVIT.

William C. Landan, late book-keeper of the firm of Peter Riley & Co., recruiting agents, testified that at the request of Theodore Allen, one of the firm, he went to see the Mayor of Jersey City in March last, to see about getting the firm to raise the quota of Jersey City; the Mayor agreed to pay for 150 men, Col. Baker saying that what he did with Riley & Co. would be all right; he paid the firm $126,000 for the men; on the 10th of March, 168 men were enlisted in Hoboken to the credit of Jersey City, but after they were arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette by order of Col. Baker. Not one of these men were paid any bounty. A few days after, the affidavit charges the sum of $120,000 was divided in Marcus Cicero Stanley's office in four equal parcels—one to Peter Riley, one to James Hughes, one to Theodore Allen, and one to Mr. Stanley. Mr. Landan says: "Stanley was a confidential man between Baker and Allen, obtaining and imparting information from one to the other." He further says $54,000 of the money paid by Mayor Cleveland was reserved by Col. Ilges to pay legitimate recruits. Allen & Co., offered him $10,000 to pay it over to them, which he declined to do unless ordered by the War Department. Allen and Stanley then wrote to Gen. Fry, and in response a telegram was received directing the money to be paid to them. Upon advice, Col. Ilges paid over the money to Allen & Co., who, as deponent believes, gave part to Stanley.

To his affidavit Mr. Landan annexes a schedule, which he claims, showing that the amount of $212,053 80 had been received in a few months by Riley & Co. by recruiting frauds.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN EAGAN AND FORTY OTHERS.

Then follows the affidavit of John Eagan and some forty others, who testified that they went to Hoboken to enlist in good faith, having never been in the army before; they were arrested, all valuables taken from them and sent to Fort Lafayette by Col. Baker. In a few weeks they were released, though they never knew the charges against them.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A RACY ARREST.

Notwithstanding the vigilance with which the police watch the dwellings of citizens who are absent, the burglars now and then contrive to enter these houses; but they have not, thus far this season, completed a single burglary therein. They usually undertake these jobs by daylight. On Friday afternoon a citizen discovered two young burglars in Mr. A. W. LOWERRE'S dwelling, at No. 123 West Thirteenth-street, and Sergeant SMITH and patrolmen WASHBURNE, LOONEY and BURKE, having been summoned, entered the house to capture the thieves; but they fled up through the scuttle to the roof of another house, nearly half a block distant, which they entered, also through the scuttle, having forced the same with a jimmy. The officers pursued the fellows to the cellar of this house, (Mr. WM. L. SKIDMORE'S,) and thence to the coal-hole, where the capture was made, not, however, without a severe fight with the burglars. The prisoners, on being taken before Justice DODGE, rendered their names as EDWARD COSTELLO and JOHN DAVIS, and stated their age as 17 and 23 years respectively. They were committed for trial. Both of the houses which they entered were vacant, the families having gone in the country for the Summer. The burglars had a complete set of tools for housebreaking, and in Mr. LOWERRE'S parlors and basement they had broken open the safe, taken up all the carpets, and packed and made ready for removal upward of $5,000 worth of wearing apparel, household furniture and trinkets.

ALLEGED HIGHWAYMAN ARRESTED.

PATRICK FUREY, upholsterer, was apprehended by Patrolman WARING, of the Sixteenth Ward, and Mr. DANIEL CROWLEY, of No. 95 Tenth-avenue, appeared as complainant, and alleged that at a late hour on Friday night, as he was passing through Sixteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, he was accosted by FUREY, EDWARD MURPHY, JOSEPH DEVELIN and others. FUREY and DEVELIN walked alongside CROWLEY a few steps, when suddenly DEVELIN turned upon the complainant and struck him a violent blow in the face, knocking him down. The party then assaulted, beat and kicked him, and stole $300 from his pantaloons pocket. After robbing him they fled. The accused was committed without bail.

GARROTING.

Late on Saturday night Mr. DAVID COWIE, of No. 418 Third-avenue, was garroted and robbed by a gang of outlaws whom he encountered in Twenty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue. The banditti fled after committing the robbery, but were pursued by their victim, and one of the gang turned and struck him to the pavement. His shouts, however, had been heard by Policemen DWYER and GOWAN, and they, pursuing the fugitives, captured GEORGE MEYER and JAMES TYMAN, and found on their persons a phial of chloroform and a pair of burglars' nippers. Justice DODGE, declining to accept bail for the prisoners, committed them for trial at General Sessions.

HOMICIDAL ASSAULT.

MINOR HORTON and NICHOLAS MCCLUSKEY, youths of about 12 years, fought near their parents' dwelling, at No. 434 West Thirty-fifth-street, on Saturday evening, and HORTON stabbed MCCLUSKEY in the breast, with a scrap of heavy wire, inflicting a serious wound. Policeman MURRAY, of the Twentieth Ward, apprehended the young ruffian, and Justice DODGE committed him to await the event.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Officer CARNIN, of the Brooklyn Detective Police, arrested JOHN A. WEIR, a former book-keeper and cashier in the employ of Messrs. PRIME, STONE & HALLOCK, of the *Journal of Commerce*, on charge of absconding, on the 2d of May last, with $968 56 belonging to his employers. The prisoner was held for examination.

ROBBED BY A FRIEND.

On the night of the 29th ult., PATRICK WELSH and MARTIN MCGRATH, of Yonkers, took lodgings at LEONARD VOCK'S, No. 32 Howard-street, and on the following morning MCGRATH missed his money. He informed VOCK of his misfortune, and after a parley that person gave him a $50 bank-note, which he recognized. VOCK then said that WELSH also had $50 of MCGRATH'S money. WELSH and VOCK were committed for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

PUNISHED FOR CARELESS DRIVING.

AUGUST KOERNER, of No. 202 Union-avenue, Brooklyn, having been heedlessly run down by MICHAEL MULHEARN, at the intersection of Lewis and Stanton-streets, caused the arrest of that person, and the prisoner was required to give $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

Proceedings of the Industrious Freebooters.

Several chevaliers d'industrie entered the new church in Sixth-avenue, corner of Fifteenth-street, at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, but the appearance of Policeman GILPIN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, disturbed them in their devotions, and they made hasty exit....Several thieves forced a rear window at No. 351 Canal-street, early yesterday morning, and stole an overcoat and a quantity of plated ware from Mr. GEORGE W. TOOKER'S crockery store....Another gang attempted to enter an unoccupied dwelling at No. 146 West Sixteenth-street, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but were frightened from the spot by Officer BAKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police.

The Mayor's Office.

CAPT. BRACKETT OBTAINS A DECISION CONCERNING SPECIAL HACKMEN.

Mr. GEORGE S. TURNBULL, of Boston, employed THOMAS BARTON, hackman, to drive him from University-place and Thirteenth-street to Pier No. 28, North River, on Friday evening, and on reaching the pier was required to pay $2. Understanding nine shillings to be the legal fare, he appealed to Policeman KANNEALLY, and that officer informed him that his impression was correct; but the hackman insisted that Mr. TURNBULL should pay $2, and he did so under protest, and, causing the arrest of the driver, went with him to the City Hall. The hackman, who had acted under the orders of his employers, Messrs. RYERSON & BROWN, thought that he had violated no law, his being a special hack, and as such exempt from the restrictions which the corporation ordinances place upon ordinary hacks. To test the question, Mr. TURNBULL consented, at the request of Capt. BRACKETT, to wait over to Saturday and enter complaint before the Mayor, and that official, on Saturday morning, ruled that BARTON had no right to charge more than nine shillings; but as he had not intended to defraud Mr. TURNBULL, the Mayor imposed no fine, and merely required the hackman to return the seven shillings overcharge. Capt. BRACKETT desires special hackmen to note this decision and hereafter keep out of difficulty.

NAVAL.

The East India Squadron.

THE HARTFORD TO BE THE FLAG-SHIP—COMMODORE H. H. BELL TO COMMAND THE SQUADRON.

The close of the rebellion and the withdrawal of our blockading squadron now enables the Navy Department to send abroad to the various foreign stations ships adapted to such service, and in the course of a few months our flag and pennant will be displayed on every coast, and the waters of all oceans will be ploughed by the keels of our gallant, trim and speedy cruisers. The Mediterranean Squadron has ere this entered the Straits, and again we are represented along the shores of Italy, France, Spain and Turkey.

The East India Squadron has in months past been represented by the sailing sloop *Jamestown*, Capt. CICERO PRICE, and the steam sloop *Wyoming*, Commander D. D. MCDOUGAL; and these two little vessels nobly sustained our national and naval character, as witnessed in the conflict between the latter vessel and the proud and insolent Japanese in the harbor of Simonosaki on the 16th of June, 1863.

It is now proposed to make the East India Squadron in point of numbers and effectiveness, all that the demands of national greatness and the necessities of protection to our commercial marine demand. First-class ships, manned by tried officers and hardy war-worn seamen, are to be dispatched as soon as they can be prepared. The list of vessels intended for the squadron has not yet fully been decided upon, but several will be of second rates.

The flagship of the squadron will be the good old flagship *Hartford*, whose hull has received more wounds than any vessel of her tonnage in the world. She is now undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and being put in thorough order for her cruise, which will extend over three years perhaps. The accommodations for her officers will be increased, and as she will carry a less number of guns than when in active service, her crew will be accommodated with more space.

Commodore H. H. BELL has received preparatory orders to hoist his flag on this ship and command the squadron. The brave Commodore, it will be remembered, was Admiral FARRAGUT'S Fleet Captain, and at the capture of New-Orleans commanded a division of gunboats. Subsequently and for some time he was in command of the squadron, and at all times he acquitted himself with marked ability. He is a brave officer, a courteous gentleman, a fine sailor and a strict disciplinarian, and stands high at the Navy Department.

Commodore BELL has seen active service in China in years gone by, and was an active participant in the gallant attack upon the Barrier Forts. A monument to those who fell in the attack is now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, near the Lyceum.

REDUCTION OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

The resignation of fifteen regular and one hundred and fifty-two volunteer naval officers were accepted at the Navy Department last week. Two hundred leaves of absence were granted preparatory to discharging the applicants.

PERSONAL.

Chief-Engineer ANDREW LAWTON has been ordered to the *Hartford*.

Lieutenant LLOYD PHŒNIX, of the *Niagara*, has resigned.

NAVY OFFICERS' SONS ORDERED TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following young men, sons of naval officers, have been ordered to appear for examination for the position of midshipmen:—FRANCIS WINSLOW, HERBERT WINSLOW, O. A. DIMICK, T. S. PHELPS, JR., C. H. NORTON, A. A. KING, W. H. G. QUIMBY, D. MAHAN, E. G. TAYLOR, J. H. C. COFFIN, JR., F. C. BRUCE, J. C. FEBIGER, JR., E. TURNER, R. G. WHITING, H. C. LEACH, E. B. BARRY, THEODORIC PORTER.

The following boys from the apprentice school-ship *Sabine*, being entitled by meritorious conduct to advancement, have been ordered to examination for the position of midshipmen: A. B. Fowler, W. F. Wood, Henry Monahan, Wm. P. Day, Chas. Storms.

The *Dictatar*, which was announced to sail Saturday, still lies at anchor off Bedloe's Island awaiting her final orders. She will probably sail at an early day.

Thirty-four vessels of all sizes, rigs and descriptions, will be sold at the Navy-yard, on Wednesday, at noon, to the highest bidder.

The *Florida* has not yet sailed for Port Poyal, S. C. She will probably get off to-day.

OUT DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

A FINE FIELDING GAME AT NEWARK—EUREKA VS. UNION.

On Saturday last the Union Club of Morrisania, paid a visit to the Eureka Club, of Newark, and had a contest with them on the new ball grounds on Ferry and Adams Streets, Newark, near the Market-street depot, the result of which was the signal success of the Eureka's who played finely throughout, both at the bat and in the field. Both clubs were strongly represented, and the result is such as to make the chances of success this season, very promising for the Eurekas, as the Unions play a very strong game, and have won three of the four previous games they had played. We give the score below:

UNION.	H. L.	Runs.	EUREKA.	H. L.	Runs.
Hudson, 2d b	4	0	Thomas, s. s.	4	3
Hannegan, s. s.	4	0	Northrup, 3d b	4	2
Smith, 1st b	4	0	Littlewood, c. f.	2	4
Ketchum, c. f.	2	1	Callaway, l. f.	3	3
Abrams, 3d b	1	2	Collins, r. f.	4	4
Birdsall, c.	3	1	Faitoute, p.	1	4
Pabor, r. f.	4	0	Brintnall, c.	3	3
Durell, l. f.	3	1	Bomeislier, 2d b.	5	2
Collins, p.	1	2	Mills, 1st b.	1	5
Total	27	5	Total	27	30

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Union	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1—5
Eureka	8	2	0	2	3	6	7	2	0—30

Umpire.—Mr. C. H. THORNE, of the Newark Club.
Scorers.—Messrs. ALBRO and HALDEN.
Time of game, 2 hours and 25 minutes.
FLY-CATCHES.—Union 7, Eureka 5.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PRESENTATION.—During the progress of the third act of "Eustache Baudine," at BARNUM'S Museum, on Srturday evening, Mr. HENRY CUNNINGHAM, who was performing the part of *Captain Henry De Brissac*, was startled by a voice from one of the private boxes, which said, "CUNNINGHAM, a word with you." Mr. CUNNINGHAM stepped to the front of the stage near the box, and was addressed by Mr. H. R. ROOME, who held in his hand a magnificent gold watch, value $300. Mr. ROOME said, "Mr. CUNNINGHAM, a few of your friends, who have ever admired you as a gentleman and an artist, have deputed me to present you with a small token of their esteem. I am proud, Sir, to be selected as the medium on this occasion. Take it, Sir, and wherever you go, when you look at the hour, remember that at the same moment, your friends are thinking of you. Accept it, Sir, with our best wishes for your future welfare.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, in a very handsome speech, thanked his friends for their magnificent gift, and then went on with his part.

WIDOW RESCUED.—Mrs. MARY VETTMAN, a widow of about 25 years, left her abode, at Centreville, Westchester County, on Saturday evening, and on reaching the Harlem Bridge attempted suicide by leaping into the Harlem River. She was taken thence by Policeman ALDEN and removed to the Twelfth Precinct police-station, where restoratives were applied.

OUT OF TOWN.—In Capt. SPEIGHT'S Police Precinct—the Twenty-ninth, bounded by Fourth and Seventh avenues, and Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, embracing Murray Hill and Madison-square—there are one hundred and thirty vacant dwellings; the families having gone into the country for the Summer.

DROWNED.—Mr. GEORGE MCCREA was accidentally drowned, last evening, while bathing off pier No. 39 East River. The body has not been recovered. ....Last evening the body of an unknown man was found in the East River, off Fifty-ninth-street. It was taken to the Yorkville Police-station.

SUNSTRUCK.—Private THOMAS DUNN, a discharged soldier, was sunstruck in Broadway, near Howard-street, on Saturday. Policeman RODERMOND, of the Broadway force, took him to Col. COLYER'S Soldiers' Rest.

FIRE AT WEST WASHINGTON MARKET.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, one of the sheds in West Washington Market, occupied by Mr. E. BRINKERHOFF, was consumed. Loss about $50.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AN ADROIT BURGLAR.—The house of Mr. J. T. MCQUIRK, No. 43 Clermont-avenue, was feloniously entered on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and robbed of a watch and other articles, valued at $600. The man who perpetrated the robbery was suspected, and, as it was believed that he had gone to Philadelphia, a detective was sent after him. On the 6th inst., the same fellow, as believed, again entered the house, and stole between $300 and $400 worth of property, the officer at the same time looking for him in Philadelphia. He has not yet been arrested.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the house occupied by CATHARINE GERBERT, corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-second-street, Gowanus, on Saturday afternoon, caused by children playing with matches. It appears that Mrs. GERBERT, having business in New-York, locked her children up in a room, who, finding the matches, ignited some combustible material, which was soon in a blaze. Officer MCKELLAR broke in the door, extinguished the flames, and saved the lives of the frightened children. The damage amounted to about $20.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 156, of which 32 were adults and 124 under twenty-one years of age. The principal diseases were: Cholera infantum, 51; cholera morbus, 6; consumption, 10; convulsions, 12; marasmus, 9; dropsy, 7; croup, 4; typhus fever, 1; whooping cough, 4; typhoid fever, 2; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1, &c. Under one year of age, 73. Natives of the United States, 134; Ireland, 15; Germany, 4; England, 2; British America, 1.

ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE CHURCH AND SCHOOLS OF ST. BONIFACE, (R. C.)—The second grand annual pic-nic of the church and schools of St. Boniface, Rev. M. JOS. DECKER, will take place at ADAM HANFT'S Myrtle-avenue Park, to-day, and a grand time is anticipated. The procession will leave the church, corner of Willoughby and Bridge streets, at 9 o'clock A. M. The pic-nic last year was quite an extensive affair, and the one to-day promises to be equal in every respect.

EFFECT OF THE HEAT.—JOHN MCCORMICK, a cartman, was overcome by the heat, on Saturday, while driving through Spencer-street, near Myrtle-avenue. He fell on the pavement and was run over by his vehicle, sustaining serious injuries. Officer TOOMS conveyed him to his home in Greene, near Marcy-avenue.

CHILD DROWNED.—A little girl, about five years of age, named CATHARINE MCALPIN, was drowned on Saturday afternoon, by falling into a pond on Crow Hill, in the Ninth Ward, near her parents' residence. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

POLICE CHANGES.—The Metropolitan Police Commissioners have transferred Capt. POWERS, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, to the Fiftieth Precinct; Capt. LEACH, of the Fiftieth, to the Forth-ninth; and Capt. WADDY, of the Forty-ninth, to the Forty-fourth.

Williamsburgh.

THE FIREMEN'S IMBROGLIO.—The property-holders of the Eastern District are interesting themselves with what they consider the outrages of the three Fire Commissioners. In the Seventeenth Ward, where many of the streets are without water, the only engine in the place (No. 11) has been disbanded, and the property-owners are very much concerned at the defenceless state of their property in consequence. The only hook and ladder company in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards, (Americus, No. 2,) has also been disbanded. A remonstrance against this action has been signed by Alderman TAYLOR and other influential gentlemen. Judge PHILLIPS, of New-York, has been employed to bring the matter before the Board of Appeals. It is stated by the rival faction that the Donovan faction, who are in the ascendant, disbanded these companies to perpetuate their ascendancy.

ABDUCTION OF A YOUNG LADY.—The daughter of a very respectable and well-known citizen of the Eastern District is now missing, under circumstances which point strongly to her abduction by two young men who were rivals of her accepted lover. It appears that the young lady in question visited one of the New-York theatres last week, in company with her intended husband, and while he was absent for a few moments from her presence, the two rivals smuggled her into a carriage and made off. Two suspected persons are now in the hands of the New-York police, and their stories are so contradictory that the truth of the abduction cannot yet be ascertained.

The Compulsory Affidavit.

Gen. W. H. Carroll publishes a pamphlet reviewing the testimony given by Conover in Washington regarding his statement that the affidavits denying his identity were forced from him. Gen. Carroll says: (We give his statement verbatim in order to exhibit their animus.)

About 2 o'clock P. M. on the 8th day of June, (the day after I had written the card to the *Gazette* denouncing the Conover testimony as false,) I learned that Wallace had written to Mr. John Cameron to meet him at that hour at the saloon of Mr. Ennis, on the corner of Great St. James and McGill streets, one of the most public places in Montreal. I requested the gentleman he calls O'Donnell, who knew him, to go to Mr. Ennis' saloon and point out Wallace to me, if he was there.

We went into the saloon a few minutes after 2 o'clock P. M., and found Wallace and Cameron reading the Sandford-Conover testimony. I was introduced to Wallace, who stated he had met me once before. I should not have known his name, but recollected, after seeing his face, having been introduced to him about the last of March; it was but an introduction without any conversation. The conversation was resumed about the Conover testimony. Wallace was very indignant about Sandford Conover, who, he said, had evidently personated him, and intimated that probably Cameron himself was the man. I asked him to make an affidavit that he had given no such testimony before the court-martial. He expressed his entire willingness—in fact, seemed anxious to do so—as a matter of justice not only to those implicated by this false testimony, but also to himself. After some ten or fifteen minutes conversation between Wallace, Cameron, "O'Donnell" and myself, Mr. Ennis, his wife, and the little sore-eyed rascal, Auser, alias Moseby, present, Wallace suggested that he would go to a room and write his affidavit. We went to a private room on St. Lawrence Main-street. On the way down I requested "O'Donnell" to bring a lawyer to the room. He left us at the door of the house, and Wallace, Auser, Cameron and myself went in together. The saloon of Mr. Ennis was the only one we were in, and the appended certificate of his wife and himself will show the last falsehood of his statement—that pistols were drawn or threats used by "O'Donnell" or any one else to compel him to make an affidavit. Shortly after reaching the room, Mr. W. H. Kerr, one of the most eminent lawyers and advocates of this city, Mr. Alfred Perry, a gentleman well-known here as one of the agents of the Royal Insurance Company, Messrs. Sanders, Tucker and Pallen came in, and a general conversation ensued, Wallace continuing to denounce the testimony of Sandford Conover—who personated him—as false, and his determination to expose the villany by making an affidavit to that effect.

He was told Mr. Kerr, who had been his legal adviser in other cases, was ready to draw up the paper as he wished. He said no; he was a lawyer and would draw it up himself, and go to Mr. Kerr's office at 5 o'clock to submit it to him and then swear to it. The party then separated. There were no pistols drawn at that meeting, nor did any one in the room have pistols on their persons, except probably himself and the *sore-eyed pup*, Auser, who was in the room part of the time. The certificates of Messrs. Kerr and Perry, both of whom were present all the time, printed in the foregoing article, prove this unquestionably. Wallace, myself and Auser walked up to the St. Lawrence Hall, where we remained near an hour, Wallace talking with his acquaintance and denouncing the Conover testimony as false; also, the United States Governmental authorities for suborning the man to personate him. At length he said it was time he was writing his affidavit, and desired to get a room in the Hall where he could do so. I am informed George N. Sanders suggested to him to go to Ex-Gov. Westcott's room, where he would find pen, ink and paper, the Conover testimony, and the testimony given in the St. Albans raid. Sanders and he went up alone. It is well known that pistols are not in Sanders' line of business. They remained there some ten or fifteen minutes, when Sanders came down, and stated Wallace desired that Mr. Kerr should be sent for, instead of going to his room to put his affidavit in proper form, as had been previously arranged. His request was complied with, and I went with him to Gov. Westcott's room, where he wrote the affidavit at the dictation of Wallace. I believe there were present during the writing of the affidavit Mr. Kerr, Sanders, "O'Donnell," Perry, (who had been invited up to witness the signing of the document,) Wallace and myself. About 5 o'clock, while it was being prepared, Gov. Westcott came into his room. Wallace immediately stepped forward, saluted the Governor and extended his hand, which was rudely repelled, with the remark, in substance, that he did not know what business he had in his room, and that he could not take the hand of a man who had sworn to such a pack of lies as he had before the military court. Wallace replied he was just in the act of rectifying that matter by an affidavit—that some d—d rascal had personated him, and given false testimony before that tribunal.

The question arose as to what magistrate he, Wallace, should go before to swear it, when Gov. Westcott said he was going to dinner, and that he would ask Col. Smith, (a magistrate,) who usually sat at the same table, to come up after dinner and administer the oath. Some short time elapsed, when Gov. Westcott and Col. Smith came into the room. The affidavit was read, and nineteen words—relating to an interview he had some six weeks past with Mr. Secretary Stanton, at Washington, on private business—were erased. Col. Smith questioned Wallace whether the affidavit was his own voluntary act? Upon his reply in the affirmative (as I before stated,) Col Smith suggested the addition of the last clause to that effect. After it was done, and the paper signed by Wallace, the Colonel administered the oath. There were present at the time, besides the magistrate, three other Canadian gentlemen, Mr. W. H. Kerr, Mr. Alfred Perry and Mr. Nagle. It is preposterous to charge that threats or violence were used, or pistols drawn, in their presence, to extort from Wallace the affidavit. No sane man will believe the statement.

Wallace states that there was an attempt made by friends of the gentlemen implicated by the Conover testimony to detain him in Canada. Another falsehood. He left this city either on the 9th or 10th of June, and was arrested at or near Stanford Station, within four miles of the boundary line, by the government police, as Sanford Conover, and was brought by them to this city on the following Wednesday to obtain the reward offered by J. Watson Wallace for his apprehension. While in jail, he repeatedly sent for Governor Westcott and others, but all, satisfied of his double perjury, refused to have any further intercourse with so base a villain. He was kept in jail by a *capias* for a debt owing to some citizen of this place. The only probable truth stated by him is that he was released through the influence of General Dix. That he was drunk, as the correspondent of the *Globe* states, or was intimidated by threats of violence or the presentation of pistols, are both utterly false. Governor Westcott informs me that early on the morning of the 9th of June—the day after he had made the affidavit—Wallace came to his room, had a long conversation with him, wrote the note and advertisement offering the reward for the apprehension of Sandford Conover, and, in company with him, walked to the office of the *Evening Telegraph*, and handed the editor of that paper a copy of his affidavit, together with the note and advertisement written by Wallace, for publication. They were published that evening in the *Telegraph*. Statements made by Wallace as to the means employed to induce him to go to Washington, the object of his return to Montreal, &c., &c., &c., could be verified and published, but it would be unjust to persons he implicated to say anything on the authority of so base a scoundrel, even under oath. I will offer further proof of the utter falsity of Conover's first evidence before the court-martial.

It will be recollected that he stated his first meeting with Thompson and others was in January last. One early in February last—from day to day, almost every day during the entire month of February. Now, the truth is that Wallace (for Conover and Wallace are one and the same person) never knew Mr. Jacob Thompson until after the 20th of March last. Yesterday, Mr. W. W. Cleary, and myself, called on the United States Consul-General, Hon. John F. Potter; Mr. Cleary handed him a letter signed J. Watson Wallace, asking him to read and examine it, to see if it was genuine. He did so—compared it with other papers in his possession written and signed by Wallace, alias Conover, and unhesitatingly pronounced it genuine, and wrote on the back of the letter a certificate to that effect. That letter made the proposition to Mr. Thompson, concocted by Wallace, to blow up the Croton Dam, and requested an interview on the subject—also stating that he had not the pleasure of his acquaintance. "Old documents are dangerous things." Is it possible that Mr. Thompson, or any other man, unless he was a natural fool, would in January and almost every day in February, discuss plots to assassinate President Lincoln, Vice-President Johnson, and members of the Cabinet—poison the Croton reservoirs, &c., with an entire stranger? No; the proposition is utterly preposterous. If this statement is untrue, it is easily disproved, as well as others I have made. These statements, together with the affidavits and certificates, I submit to the public, confident that their judgment will be that Conover has been guilty of false swearing in every particular of his testimony.

W. H. CARROLL.

MONTREAL, June 30, 1865.

I certify that I was in my saloon on the corner of Great St. James and McGill streets, Montreal, on the 8th day of June inst., when, a little after two o'clock P. M. of that day, General Carroll and another gentlemen, whom I did not know, came in. Mr. James Watson Wallace, whom I know well, and Mr. John Cameron, were reading, and talking about, what I afterwards learned was, the testimony of Sanford Cameron before the court-martial at Washington City. Gen. Carroll and the other gentleman joined the two, and, after conversing a little while, the four came forward to where my wife and myself were. Wallace then denounced Sanford Conover—who, he said, had personated him before the Court—as a perjured rascal, and that he would expose the matter in a public statement. The conversation was altogether friendly; no threats were used, no pistols drawn, nor was there any person in the saloon while they were talking, excepting a small man, whom Wallace introduced to me as his brother-in-law, Mr. Moseby.

WILLIAM ENNIS.

The facts stated above by my husband I certify to be true.

FRANCES ENNIS.

Col. George Smith, the magistrate who administered the oath, has given me the following certificate. Several others could be adduced on different points, but these now given it is deemed are all-sufficient:—

On the 8th day of June, 1865, I was called upon by James Watson Wallace to administer an oath to him as to the truth of his statement made in an affidavit, wherein he recorded that Sandford Conover had falsely and wilfully personated him before the military commission sitting at Washington; that he (Wallace) never did go to Washington to testify; and that he scarcely knew some of the parties accused, and knew none of the others; that he made oath voluntarily, and to exculpate himself (Wallace) from the infamy which Sandford Conover had endeavored to put upon him; that no force was used, no threats uttered; "and that he kissed that book with more pleasure than he had ever kissed a woman." Before signing his affidavit, I again asked him if he did it of his own free will, and he answered in the affirmative. I further know it to be impossible for any man to be forced to swear to anything in the City of Montreal in the manner described by him. I also certify that William H. Kerr, advocate, and Alfred Perry, all of this city, were present and witnessed the administering of the oath to and the signing of the affidavit by the said James Watson Wallace.

GEO. SMITH,
Justice of the Peace, District of Montreal.
MONTREAL, July 3, 1865.

The New Governor of Alabama.

From the Tuscumbia Alabamian.

We learn from our exchanges that Hon. LEWIS E. PARSONS, of the County of Talladega, has been appointed by President JOHNSON to the position of Provisional Governor of the State of Alabama. We are not fully advised of the peculiar duties appertaining to such an office, but from the antecedents of Mr. PARSONS we augur much good for the people of the State. He is eminent for his moral and intellectual endowments, an accomplished lawyer, and a firm and well-educated statesman, who will steadily pursue the path of duty, without being checked by the efforts of his adversaries or misled by the undue influence of his friends. In 1859, Mr. PARSONS, heretofore an old-line Whig, united himself to the National Democracy, believing; as he alleged, that that political party was the only remaining bulwark against the threatening dangers to the government from Republicans of the North and the Secessionists of the South. To that effect was a speech of Mr. PARSONS in the Baltimore Convention in 1860.

The appointment has given universal satisfaction in this section.

The State of Mississippi Placed in Gen. Thomas' Department.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
NASHVILLE, TENN, July 23, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—By direction of the President of the United States, the Department of Mississippi, embracing the State of Mississippi, has been added to the Military Division of the Tennessee.

Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM, United States Volunteers, has been assigned te the command of that department, Headquarters at Vicksburgh, Mississippi.

By command of Maj.-Gen. THOMAS,
WM. D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.

[Advertisement.]

"Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it.
To make assurance doubly sure
I'll take"—PLANTATION BITTERS,
They never fail.

This great stomachic healer, so long and favorably known to the American public, is just what the people need. It is a remedy they can rely on. For dyspepsia, heartburn, headache, dizziness, ague, liver complaints, pains in the side and back, &c., it has no equal; not the least among its virtues is its extreme pleasantness to the taste and its immediate beneficial effect. Try it, ye dyspeptics, and be cured!

[Advertisement.]

A FIXED FACT.

Every family needs a Clothes Wringer. The People's is now the cheapest and best, with cork roller and cog wheels, galvanized iron frame, and rubber springs where they should be—under the LOWER ROLL. Families and laundries that use it prefer it to all others. To be had of all the principal dealers, or at the PEOPLE'S CLOTHES WRINGER CO., No. 494 Broadway. Agents wanted in every town, city and county in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TURKISH BATHS, No. 13 LEIGHT-STREET.—Hours: Gentlemen, 6 to 8 A. M., and 3 to 9 P. M.; Ladies, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Greatest luxuries. Try one.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Republic, from New-Orleans.—F. Neibeck, E. Cohen, W. H. Taylor and servant, E. J. Phillips, J. O. Hemingway, Lewis Ullmann, W. C. Driver, N. Burns, D. P. Baldwin, T. Gauche, P. A. Figerio and lady, Mr. Jalbert, Mrs. A. C. Brown, H. Nobit, Mrs. Mary [illegible], N. M. Torrey, Mrs. Torrey and servant, Miss Torrey, G. Netcyr, J. Frederick, P. Netius, T. W. Murphy, H. Williams, P. Widamann, R. Elliott, F. Whitney, T. Wilson, J. A. Rogers, J. Chadwick, A. Otto, J. McFarland, J. H. Watson, J. Quirk, C. F. Corbatt, J. Addison, D. Noble, A. Dewitt, C. E. Decker, Geo. W. Dunham, M. Knebler, E. Panyran, C. T. Nunn, A. F. Charles, P. Thiese.

In steamship Mariposa, from New-Orleans.—N. Bezerich, wife and child, A. Bobet, W. Hogan, W. Cook, F. Bazin, M. Carmelie, J. Bedan, A. Brisac, C. Wolfskill, G. Brown, C. Webber and son, J. M. Nitte, Jas. S. Clarke, A. Brieaux, W. H. Wolfston, Mrs. A. B. Baranco and 2 children, Mrs. R. Fox, J. R. Bowie, J. Dennis, Col. J. S. Gilles, Geo. Child, J. W. Snow, C. Chalare, H. C. Humphreys, C. Primrose, W. A. Greston, Master Miller, Miss W. Kisch, Miss Anna Lampman, Mrs. M. Hall, Mrs. Patterson and child.

JULY 9—*In Steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Hessburn and servant, Miss Johnson, Mr. R. Hunting, Lady and nurse, Mrs. Druke, Miss Seward, Miss Philip, Mrs. Heinemann, Miss Kreiffe, Miss Dow, Mr. Malone and lady, Miss Buck, Mr. Porlquent, lady and two children, Mr. G. S. Allen and lady, Rev. F. C. Moore, lady and four children, Mrs. and Miss Boyd, Mrs. Lawler and infant, Capt. Bradford and lady, Mr. T. Miller, lady and 4 children, Mr. F. Howell, lady and 3 children, Miss Webster, Mrs. Kavanagh, Mr. M. Crooks and 3 children, Messrs. R. Compton, T. Conlan, P. O'Hanlon, M. Anderson, Capt. Hollowell, P. Kreuser, P. Cadell, J. Davidson, D. Edwards, T. Heaton, J. R. Rowan, J. Nixon, C. Bedell, W. Bedell, W. P. Montague, M. Stratton, R. W. Morrell, J. Rodges, W. Dempster, M. Keaser, W. Daister, H. D. Kreaser, W. Doddridge, N. Mahoney, M. Bastament, W. Clinton, M. H. Peters, C. Roston, B. Rees, C. E. Stanley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 37 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon sets... 8 38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 40 | Gov. Island. 9 29 | Hell Gate...10 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 9.

Arrived.

Steamship Republic, Dollard, New-Orleans June 30, and the Bar 1st inst., with mdse. and passengers to Wm. H. Robson. 3d inst., lat. 24 57, lon. 83 36, signalized steamship Mississippi, bound S.; same day, 7:30 P. M., 20 miles W. of Sand Cay, passed a sidewheel steamer with two smoke-stacks standing fore and aft, bound W.; 7th inst., lat. 36 31, lon. 74 32, signalized bark Bolivia, bd. N.

Steamship Mariposa, Howes, New-Orleans 1st inst., with mdse. and passengers to James A. Raynor. 6th inst., lat. 30 30, lon. 59 30, spoke bark Paramont, for Philadelphia.

Steamship Star of the South, Woodhull, New-Orleans July 1, at 6 P. M., Southwest 2d, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Passed on the bar, bound up, steamer J. K. Barnes.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool June 28 and Queenstown 29th, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 60 cabin and 588 steerage passengers (all well) to John G. Dale.

Steamship Britannia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow June 25, with mdse. and 530 passengers to Francis Macdonald.

Steamer Resolute, (tug,) Ladd, Washington 45 hours, to E. A. Hussey & Co. Is bound to Richmond, Me.

Steamer Chas. Osgood, Geer, Fortress Monroe 35 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship Helene, (Brem.,) Roschen, Bremen 49 ds., in ballast, with 376 passengers, to Cæsar & Pauli.

Bark Homeward Bound, (of Searsport,) Gilmore, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Catharina, (Ham.,) Schultz, Rotterdam 63 ds., with mdse. and 18 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Statira, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Herriman, Sagua 7 ds., with sugar, etc., to Thayer & Sargent.

Brig Edwin H. Kennedy, (of Waldoboro,) Guier, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Yates & Porterfield.

Schr. E. C. Evans, Hammond, Jacksonville 8 ds., with cotton to A. Abbot.

Schr. Wm. L. Burroughs, Norton, New-Orleans 21 ds., with timber, etc., to Thos. Dunham.

Schr. Gilman D. King, McGregor, Calais 7 ds., with laths to John Boynton, Son & Co.

Schr. E. J. Scott, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah E. Chase, Brant, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Juno, Leary, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Fairfield, Tirrell, Calais 8 ds., with hackmatack and knees to T. M. Maohew.

Schr. Brilliant, Locke, Addison 11 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. R. P. Chase, Collins, Pictou 23 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine.

Schr. Only Son, Johnson. Gardiner 6 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Joseph, McCarty, Portland, with lumber.

Schr. Margaret Dill, (Br.,) Spencer, Windsor 23 ds., with plaster to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Alpine, Bessey, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Bay State, Hallett, Boston, to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. Florence, Haskum, Oorwich, for Newburgh.

Schr. Treasure, Palmer, Branford.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Stamford.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Musare, New-Haven.

Schr. John R. McFee, Sleets, Stonington.

Schr. Corbulo, Hart, Portland, for Rondout.

Schr. Calesta, Hall, Boston, with lime.

Schr. White Rock, Furnice, Boston.

Schr. H. S. Barnes, Hone, Harwich.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Crammer, Alexandria 6 ds.

WIND—At sunset, N. N. W.

Below.

Ship Carrier Dove, Andrews, Shields May 25.
Ship Energy, Caulkins, Liverpool June 1.
Ship Confidence, Johnston, Glasgow May 27.
Bark Union, 14 ds. from Cow Bay.

Spoken, &c.

Annie—brig, from Charlottetown for New-York, June 29, lon. 64 30.

Thos. Dunham—ship, bence for London, July 5, lat. 40 20, lon. 68 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, July 2, brig Mary B. Thompson, for New-York next day.

[PER BELGIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, June 20, Cuispa, at Malaga; 17th, Deshumbrant, at Lisbon; 19th, Louise, at Cadiz; 23d, Margaret Hatfeldt, at Marseilles; 24th, Stella, at Antwerp; 25th, Teutonia, at Hamburg; 26th, Jenny, at Falmouth; Doretti, at Start Point; Gilbert, at Dartmouth; Gratitude, at Liverpool; 27th, Atalanta, at Folkestone; Elizabeth Schade, at Antwerp.

Arr. from Eastport, 26th, Shooting Star, at Liverpool.

Arr. from New-Orleans, 25th, Henrietta, at Havre.

Arr. from Callao, 24th, Edward O'Brien, at Hamburg.

Sld. for New-York, June 14, Restless, from Palermo; 19th, Mary Borden, from Gibraltar; 23d, Humboldt and Nordstern, from Dover; 25th, Sirene, from Marseilles; 27th, Cynosure, from Ryde; Talisman, Hibernia, Rahern, Omega and Figlia Nimore, from Liverpool.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arr. from New-York, Caledonia, in the Clyde.
Arr. from Boston, Bosphorus, at Liverpool.
Arr. at Callao, Witch of the Wave, at Cork.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
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A NEW ERA

in the retail men's furnishing trade. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, Manufacturers of Shirts, Ties, Collars, &c., No. 36 Warren-st., offer to the consumer direct, at their new Retail Department, No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, 1,000 doz. gent's superior fine linen 4-ply Collars at $1 50 per doz.; 50,000 first-class Paper Collars at $1 50 a hundred; superior white Shirts, $24; very best, $30, per dozen. The largest display of Neck Ties in America, from 25c. Beautiful Butterfly Bows at 50c. Good Socks $2 25 and $2 75 a dozen. Buy from first hands!

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 421, July 8, 1865.
76, 63, 4, 73, 52, 74, 33, 54, 11, 21, 31, 22, 32.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 422, July 8, 1865.
26, 46, 24, 17, 70, 7, 16, 72, 75, 8, 20, 67, 6.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 321, July 8, 1865.
32, 12, 74, 53, 76, 9, 5, 35, 49, 77, 48, 42, 27.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers
SHELBY—CLASS No. 322, July 8, 1865.
43, 24, 69, 34, 65, 13, 14, 22, 53, 3, 23, 61, 70.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & Co., Managers.
Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NOTICE.
Mr. WHEATLY respectfully announces that in consequence of the extensive and complicated machinery necessary to a proper representation of
ARRAH NA POGUE
not being entirely ready, he is obliged to postpone the production of that drama until
WEDNESDAY NEXT, July 12,
until which evening the theatre will remain closed for rehearsals.
Parties in possession of reserved seats for Monday and Tuesday evenings can have them renewed or their money returned upon application to the box-office.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the loss on the 9th day of August, 1864, off Howland's Island, of the American ship *Arno*, of New-York. The crew were saved.

Further particulars may be obtained by addressing this department.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS,
Piano-forte manufacturers, No. 726 Broadway, New-York. The instruments produced by this firm are equal in tone and finish to any in the country, while the recent large reduction made in their prices renders them by far the most reasonable. A fine second-hand piano for sale, seven-octave, rosewood case, and possesses all modern improvements.